PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,730—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES.]

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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	5525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles. Fly mouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
EMPEROR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
EMPERATRIX	C. Belich	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-6	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 28th November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	13th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	13th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 13th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belotto	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT ME

THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... ,, 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvisser Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25. (Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do, at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS,

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

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NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

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OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

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CIGARS

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

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MADRAS.

C. M. BHESANIA,

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OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
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NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
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MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. ,, Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champegne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1903 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10, Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE

A CONCERT

Will be given in aid of the CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND, ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1902, at 9-15 P. M.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3.

Plan of the Hall at Messrs. ROSE & CO.

THE ANNUAL POLICE BALL

Will be held at

THE TOWN HALL

ON THE 23RD DECEMBER, 1902. (TUESDAY)

1 Gentleman's Ticket including one Lady Rs. 10.

Every Extra Lady's Ticket Rs. 5.

Tickets can be purchased from the following Members :—

O. J. HOLDWAY, Esq. — T. JEBB, Esq.
D. WILLIAMSON, Esq. — J. WALKER, Esq.
G. WALTON, Esq. — E. CANTY, Esq.
R. C. FISH, Esq. — H. BODLEY, Esq.
J. HASSAN, Esq. — W. R. JONES, Esq.
J. STENSON, Esq.

W. R. JONES,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer,
Medow Street, Police Station.

A BAZAAR

WILL BE HELD IN

THE TOWN HALL

ON DEC. 2ND. and 3RD.

FOR THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS' WORKS.

NEEDLEWORK, CASHMERE GOODS,

Excellent Music, Military and Naval Bands.

TUESDAY, 5 to 7 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 4 to 7 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE TIME for the RECEPTION of TENDERS for CARBIDE of CALCIUM is extended from 15th December, 1902, to 22nd December, 1902.

By Order.

J. W. A. McNAIR,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, 26th November, 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P. M., on 31st January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the WARORA COLLIERY, during the financial year 1903-1904.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of contract and list of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned, on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

R. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 27th November, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 63 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902-1903.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1902 and about Fourteen Extra Meetings will be held on SATURDAYS during the Season, up to the end of March, 1903.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock ..... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only ..... Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock ..... Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure including free Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs.	5
Private Paddock	,,	1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	,,	2
Children	,,	2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE OIL, during the 15 months, commencing from 1st January, 1903, and for the SUPPLY of the ARTICLES noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1903 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES,
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 8 for the set of four.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (Kerosine Oil, B., C., and D.) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper,

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1902.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Manager is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY to the Railway of calcium carbide from the 1st January to 31st December, 1903, at the rate of 10 tons (more or less) monthly according to a specification obtainable on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore. First delivery of 10 tons to be made by 7th January, 1903, and other deliveries by the same date in each month.

2. The rate to be quoted will be for delivery, free of all charges, at the port of Karachi, Bombay, or Calcutta.

3. Tenders to be submitted to the Manager's office not later than 13 30 hours on MONDAY, 15th December, 1902, at which hour, date and place they will be opened. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

By Order.

J. W. A. MACNAIR,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, 17th November, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO DELHI FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR.

AS a large number of First and Second Class Passengers are likely to require accommodation by Railway to Delhi DURING THE CORONATION ASSEMBLY, passengers are recommended to give as early notice as possible at the Station of departure when they propose to travel.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed between the 1st December, 1902, and 1st of January, 1903. Application for reserved accommodation during this period should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CLASSES.

CLASSES for instruction (theoretical and practical) in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING will be formed in January next. The course will extend over three years. The Fee per quarter will be Rs. 9 payable in advance. Further particulars will be sent on application.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHOY VISRAM, carrying on business together in partnership under the style of VISRAM, EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY, carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1902, the following five immovable properties will be SOLD in five lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Bank of Bombay the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in priority to any charge, the abovementioned firms of Visram Ebrahim and Company and Nensey Khairaz and Company (being Defendants 3—7 in the above suit) may have upon all those the five immovable properties more particularly described hereunder, or upon any of them, or any part thereof, and of the first and second Defendants abovenamed or either of them in :—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Fazendari land, the Fazendar whereof is the Church of N. S. de Esperance, situate on the Western side of Tandel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen and a half feet in breadth, and including the rear half gully seventy and a three quarter feet in length (being an area of one hundred and twenty two square yards) or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Kumroodin Naikwaraz, on the east by Tandel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Juma Khan, and on the West by the other half of the sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No. 2115, Street No 62-61, and are registered in the Fazendar under No 49, and were formerly in the occupation of Mariambibi, widow, and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of Badruddin Abdulla Kur, the second Defendant abovenamed or his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land (being originally the Northern moiety of a piece of land) situate on the western side of Bapoo Khote Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty two square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Khatree Mowloo Husein and Khatree Haroum Hussain and now of Vajina Ebrahim, on the East by Bapoo Khote aforesaid, on the south by the property of Fuckoo bin Alli Saheb Koor (being originally the Southern moiety of the piece of land now being described, the middle boundary between the two moieties being the middle of the party or dividing wall between them) and on the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises were assessed by the said Municipality under No 9 and then under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No 3962, Street Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 and 64, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1037, New No. 2066, Old Survey No. 2056 new survey No 731 and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of land situate on the Western side of Khoja Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards or thereabouts, with the shed covered with tiles standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mowjee Mistri afterwards of Vijbhoocandas and now of Ghelabhai, on the East by Khoja Street aforesaid, on the south by the public road called Gujar Street leading to Duncan Road, and on the west by a Sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 26 and are now assessed under Ward No. 7251, Street Nos. 153,159 Khoja Street and 4 Gujar Street and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 302 and 303, New No. 7593, Old Survey No. 89, New Survey No 4313, and were formerly in the occupation of Konknee Shaik Catgay and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdula Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece of Fazendari land the Fazendar whereof is Jeewanji Maneckji, situate on the Eastern side of Dongri Koli Passage, and being to the South of Dongri Koli Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North formerly partly by land belonging to Sattar Mosque, partly by the property of Bohra Lootoofally Nooroodin and partly by the shed belonging to the said Sattar Mosque and now by the property of Bohra Nuthiali Noorodin, on the East partly by the Koli gully or Dongri Koli Passage aforesaid and partly by formerly the property of Dhondoo Koli and now by a firewood shed the property of the said Sattar Mosque, on the South partly by the said Dongri Koli Passage and partly by the property of Dongri Pilajee Kolee, and on the west by the said Dongri Koli passage, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No 132 and then Assessed under No 134, and are now assessed under ward No 1994, Street Nos 19 to 25, on the South side and 25 on the West side, and were formerly in the occupation of Loohar Dewa Ghella, Dhanji Ladha, and others as tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO V.

All that piece of Foras free hold salt batty ground situate on the Western side of the lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway in the Upper Mahim District without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North, East, and West by Water-passages on the other side of which is land bearing New Survey No 203, and on the South by the batty ground of Kaltan de Silva being New Survey No 205, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 154442, New No 13011, New Survey No 204, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 5579, Street No 55, and were formerly in the occupation of Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Kur and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs, CRAWFORD, BROWN & COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TEAS. TEAS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,910,000

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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CURRENT DEPOSIT A COUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
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,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS

EAST STREET, POONA,

SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.

II. Scotch and Indian Granite.

III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. MORTON, 20 & 20, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES, WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

TO BE LET

THE SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, suitably arranged for occupation by several Offices. The premises afford the finest accommodation in the Fort, being central and open to the breeze on all sides. Apply for particulars to

THE MANAGER,
Oriental Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

WANTED

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LEASEHOLD LANDS, together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st December, 1902, at 3-30 p.m.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Trustees of the debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.
SWEEPING, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton ticking, grain sweeping, waste papers, boxes of glassware, zinc sheets, coir ropes and other miscellaneous articles.

On account of the concerned—
151 bags grain booked under Barh to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 1 of 18-5-02, consigned to Gani Valu.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, cocoanut matting, carved blackwood chairs with red plush seats, carved blackwood tables, cain chairs, curtain rods, food warmer, double bed by Maple with horse hair mattress, pillow and mosquito curtain in splendid order.

1 Chubb's safe 28 by 22 by 21 inches on stand.

1 solid walnut upright piano with iron frame by Yates and Son, London.

14 boxes sweets such as assorted Toffees Butter Scotch, Russian Toffee, Nougat, Almond Rock and Everton Toffee.

1 Watson's acme full plate camera with arrangements for half and quarter plates with tripod stand.

1 Thomas and Hobson's camera with Thornton and Pickards time and instantaneous shutter in a case, three dark slides also in a leather case.

1 Brass and steel model engine with copper boiler in working order, good opportunity for amateur engineers.

The property of Commander Black,—1 Mahogany square piano by Sound and Co.

On account of the concerned—
26cases each 1 doz bottles "Gold Crown" brand Scotch Whisky.

On account of the concerned ex s.s Caledonia—
1 case millinery consisting of paste and steel gold ornaments, sunshades, coloured ribbons, shoes, bridal veils, face nets, laces, bridal wreaths, gloves, etc.

On account of the concerned—
14 cases, each 50 lbs., Travancore tea received as a trial consignment, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and broken Orange Pekoe.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr Ranchordas Valabhoy—
516 S. S. H. 1686-05—20 cases each 50 pieces White Shirtings 33-34 in. by 40 yards.

The property of Mr. C. E. Baldwin, consisting of plated biscuit box, liquer frame, salad bowl, salvers, bread basket, electroplated and German silver curry dishes by Mappin and Webb, Elkington and Reed and Barton, medicine chest, magic lanterns with lenses, old China jar, etc.

AT 2 P.M.
A few ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand victoria,
1 second hand vis-a-vis,
1 strong-built office shigram,
1 double seated brougham.

By order of Messrs F. D. Press and Co. and on account and at the risk of Lakha das Damodar and Damodar Govindjee,—
1 rubber tyred wheel new French polished office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Reay House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, old China table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of General NIXON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 50 BALES YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents, Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Co, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sorabjee Deesaboy and Co,

50 bales No. 20s ring yarn of the Damodhar Lakhmidas Mill,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Khatao Mansion" (first floor), Wellington Lines, opposite the Barracks, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, Dutch silverware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy, Singer's foot sewing machine, large ice-box, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq. proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Sett Chimanlal Nagindas, the first mortgagee, and Sett Mansookhbhoy Bhagoobhoy, the second mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Damjee Jadowjee, the deceased mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling-house or dharamshala standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, in the Sub-district of Bhulesshwar, in the island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 39, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west partly by the property of Murugulgur Bawa and partly by the vacant ground of Jaggonath, on the north by the vacant ground of Pandurang Sonar, and on the south to a public road, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of L. A. Watkins, Esq., as Receiver in the High Court Suit No. 515 of 1891, and subsequently in the possession of the said Damji Jadowji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery, and plateware, table and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, handsome table ornaments, one rosewood cottage piano by —, Rose and Co., one handsome strong-built landaulette, one handsome strong gray Arab, about 8 years, 14-2, goes well in harness, very quiet and a set of plated mounted harness, &c., the property of S. S. SOOKER, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 321-323, new Sonapur Lane, 96, 98, 100-104, Breach Candy Road, 10-12 Poputwady, 34, 27, 105, Charniwadi, 5 9, Patukwady, 252, 255 Lohar Chawl Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND BELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 999 years:—

Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.
647·00	293·34	1,455·00	316·44
	273·00	654·25	309·67
548·25	359·14	685·00	296·68
563·00	489·25	558·84	357·28
397·99	1,276·78	573·72	446·54
571·00	329·46	599·91	543·77
553·00	905·46	853·35	392·97
703·24	400·00	477·87	412·04
872·49	380·00	359·08	430·74
703·39	400·00	349·51	
749·83	400·00	234·28	

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 4th December next, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co. by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

Bombay, 1st December, 1902. BENNETT & Co.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN CLOTH MERCHANTS.
Are ready to undertake orders
FOR
LADIES' DRESSES, etc., etc.,
of the latest fashion,
And GENTLEMEN'S
SUITS, SHIRTS, etc., etc.,
AT VERY FAVOURABLE RATES.
Everything connected with
LADIES DRESSES AND
GENTLEMEN SUITS,
etc., etc.,
ARE ON SHOW.
7, SITARAM BUILDING,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1/2	= plus 1/2
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/4	= plus 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	21 3/4	= plus 1/16
2 months hence	21 9/16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	46 5/8	= — 5/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	= plus 1/2
Berlin "	20·45	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= plus 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
7 day market loans	3 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 40,000 Bills on Madras at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ..... £ 100,000
Gold to Bombay ..... £ 20,000

Linseed,—Linseed Bold 44. April-May Sellers. Tone steady.
Coffee—Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamers Duncilly Britannia.
In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·54. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·47	4·45	4·45	4·45
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·45	4·45	4·45	
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·45	4·45		
plus 1	plus 1		

In New York—

2 days Receipts at the Port	79,000	bales.
" Do. last year	98,000	"
" Exports to Great Britain	22,000	"
" " Continent	31,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8·55	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	8·34	"
Do. do. March	8·27	"

In New Orleans—

Spot	8	"
Futures month of Feb.	8 16	"
Do. May	8·27	"
Tone at close	steady.	

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,03,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	1,03,000	
" " France and Continent	100,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,0·,0,000	
" " at Interior Ports	5 60,000	
	Bales.	
Total week's sales	44,000	
" Sold for spec.	1,000	
" Sold for exportation	1,000	
" Amount forwarded to consumers	75,000	
" Actual exports	13,000 (?)	
" Week's Imports	104,000	
" Stock	363,000	
Surats week's sales	200	
" Amount forwarded to consumers	100	
" Week's Imports	Nil	
" Stock	3,000	
Afloat American	330,000	
" Indian	4,000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 28th November, 1902:—

Cotton	3,292	bales.
Wheat	10,037	cwts.
Linseed	1,192	"
Rapeseed	299	"
Gingellyseed	36,843	"
Poppyseed	102	"
Groundnuts	789	"
Castorseed	8,287	"
Rice	1,618	"
Myrabollams	2,316	"
Cottonseed	12,498	"

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Egypt.
Gold Coin.....Rs. 51,000 from Marseilles.
Do .....Rs. 2,40,000 from London.
Gold Bullion ...Rs. 3,53,280 from Do.
Silver Bullion...Rs. 15,24,914 from Do.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 to	1s 41-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-4d.	
Do 6 do do	1s 4 12-32d	
French Francs 3 do do	170	
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	104 1-2	
Shanghai 30 " "	158	
Japan 30 " "	152	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97	10
1st Settlement	Rs. 97	10
2nd do	Rs. 97	10

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a.

Ready	8			
Forward April-May	7	12	to	7 13

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	15		
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	7		

Poppyseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	7	15	to	8 0
Forward April-May	7	7		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	24	8		
Forward April-May.	25	4	to	25 8

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jany-Feby	25	12		

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,

Howree Khandesh Ready	39	0	to	38 8
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	0	to	38 8
25 " "	38	0	to	37 8
50 " "	37	0	to	36 8
Black Kutnee	33	0		

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	Easier
Estimated sales	5,000
Total Imports	26,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
4·46	4·44	4·44	4·44
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·44	4·44	4·44	4·44	4·44
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

COTTON.—Steady with a fair enquiry on export account, and a good business reported in spot cotton at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F-G Good		Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	157	—	25 Jany
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	163	157	...	Do
Sind Punjab (M G)	166	158	...	Do
Belati, M G ...	178	172	...	Do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	165	159	Do
Domangaum Poolgaum	180	174	...	Do
Oura good staple ...	186	180	175	Do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do ...	180	174	169	Do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	188	...	191	25 March

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	21 3-4

A NEW BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

ONE of the finest and most imposing buildings in Bombay, situated opposite the General Post and Electric Telegraph offices, will be occupied from to-day by its proprietors, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. It is another monument of British enterprise in this country, and well worthy of this beautiful city; and the Bank authorities deserve to be congratulated on having such a beautiful structure erected for carrying on their extensive business. It was designed by the late Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., the architect of so many fine buildings in India; and the contractors of the building were Messrs. Venkoo Balloo and Company. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed by Mrs. Stiven, wife of the Bombay agent of the Bank, in January 1900, and the building has been completed in about three years at a cost of about five lakhs and a half of rupees.

The style of architecture adopted is the Classic Renaissance, it being considered more suitable than any other style for the business of a Bank. The building is of bold design, and has a large pediment in the centre bearing the Bank's coat-of-arms, the whole being surmounted by massive columns and handsome capitals. At the apex of the pediment is a fine group of figurative sculpture, representing Great Britain, India, Australia, and China. This central feature is flanked by wings of imposing design. Each wing is a small tower, capped with a dome on either side, which gives dignity to this portion of the building.

On the ground floor is situated the large hall, where all the Bank business will be transacted, which is approached from the Esplanade Road by wide entrances with steps and a handsome vestibule. The hall is 137 feet in length, by 77 feet in width, and 28 feet high, the walls above being supported by handsome columns and arches. The counters are of appropriate design, and the floor of the portion used by the public is paved with Minton tiles, while that used by the clerks is paved with Indian patent stone. On the north side of the hall are placed the agent's and accountant's offices, with a broker's waiting room attached to the former. On the south side of the vestibule is a general waiting room. The bullion entrance is placed in the centre of the south front, on the right of which is a large strong room, adjoining the general office, in which bullion and other valuables will be placed. On the north side of the general office is another strong room for valuable books and papers. Above these are the record rooms. On the east of the bullion entrance is a large stone staircase leading to the offices above. There is an entrance, with carriage porch and staircase on the north side of the building, giving access to the residence for the Bank officials on the second floor. This entrance is approached by a road leading from the Esplanade main road. There is a space of thirty-two feet between the north front and the Scottish High School for free ventilation, which has been laid out as a garden. In the rear of the building are placed stables, coach houses, servants' quarters, and lavatories.

There is a servant's stair-case at the north-east corner; and a corresponding one at the south-east corner for the use of clerks on the upper floor. There is also a staircase at the south-east corner for the use of brokers who have business with the offices on the first and second floors. On the first floor are large offices with verandahs all round, and with retiring rooms and strong rooms. On the second floor is provided similar accommodation, occupying the south wing and central portion of the building, the north wing being arranged as a residence for the Bank officials.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 29.

Saturday.—Pressure has changed by small amounts and its distribution is practically unchanged. The disturbance, entering North-West India has almost filled up and has given no rain. Skies are clearing in Kashmir and Upper India. They continue cloudy in the South Peninsula and showers have again been received in that area and in Ceylon. Trincomalee has received 1 1·2 inches and Nellore one. Temperature of the past 24 hours was approximately normal over the greater part of the country the largest variations occuring in the Punjab, Sind West Coast and Tenasserim, where it was more or less above normal. Fine clear weather prevails generally except in the South Peninsula and Ceylon where showers may continue.

Sunday.—Pressure has changed by only small amount, but the changes have tended to further reduce the excess pressure in Northern India which is now only slight, while in Malabar pressure is in slight to moderate defect. Winds are changing to north-westerly directions on the Coromandel Coast and rain has, in consequence, decreased in the south of the Peninsula, and only few very light showers are reported to-day. The sea is very rough at Negapatam and the weather is apparently slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay, to which may be due the change in direction of the winds on the South Madras Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are moderate on the East Coast and on the Coast of Sind but steep on the west of the Peninsula.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Ratnagiri and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of extreme temperatures have been small generally, but the minimum was from 5° to 9° in excess of the normal for the day at Negapatam, Madras, Lahore and Sirsa and 7° in defect at Bhavnagar Para. The temperature ranged from 92° at Mangalore to 47° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in the south of the Peninsula. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—Fresh to strong N.E. monsoon appears to be blowing to the W.S.W. of Karwar and to the S. E. of Madras in the Bay of Bengal.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—November 22, at Belgaum, the wife of Capt G D Bruce, 1st Madras Pioneers, of a son.
CHAPMAN—November 22, at Saugor, the wife of R B Chapman, I C S, of a daughter.
CHETTLE—November 27, at 10, Camac Street, the wife of E A Chettle, of a daughter.
NEWLAND—November 22, at Madras, the wife of Fred T T Newland, of Messrs. Parry and Co, of a daughter.
ROWAN—November 24, at Lebong, the wife of Major H D Rowan, R A M C, of a daughter.
SINCLAIR—November 26, at Allahabad, the wife of W Sinclair, P W D, of a son.
THOMPSON—November 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of J Metford Thompson, of a daughter.
WESTON—November 25, at Singell Tea Estate Kurseong, the wife of W S P Weston, of a son, prematurely.
WILKINSON—November 24, at Hunsur House, to W H and F M Wilkinson, a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—O'BRIEN—November 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev E S Bartrum, William Thompson, son of the late Rev Fredk Thompson, M A, Prebendary of Edermine, Co, Wexford, and Chancellor of Ferns, to Frances Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Richard Dickinson O'Brien, M D

DEATHS.

CHARRIER—November 20, at Meerut, Henri J B Charrier, of Bordeaux, France, aged 68 years.
COOKE—November 13, at Agra, of acute tonsilitis, Daisy Mildred, the dearly loved daughter of Mr E B Cooke and Agnes his wife, and grand-daughter of Mrs and Mr H E Paxton, N I Salt Revenue (retired), aged 2 years, 8 months and 24 days.
DISSENT—November 16, at his residence, 61, Wellesley Street, Charles Elvin Dissent, of Cardiac dyspnœa, aged 65 years.
REUSS—November 27, at No 7, Cassimode suddenly, of heart's failure, Ludwig Sigismund, the beloved and youngest son of Anton Reuss, aged 14 years, 10 months and 21 days.
WILLIAMS—November 26, at Delhi, Gwynedd De Lancey, daughter of Captain Williams, D S O, 1st Hampshire Regt, aged 11 weeks and 2 days.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO
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W. MATHEWS, R. I. M.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 0-7m., 11-46a. Low water, 5-57m., 53-34a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
University Examination results.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Egypt entered the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mexican Prince entered on Friday, and the steamer Weisenfels left the dock on Saturday.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURY.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury should attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—Sheth Bhogilal Veerchand Deepchund and Sheth Amratlal Kevaldas have been elected the delegates of the Jain Club, Bombay, at the Indian National Congress.

PRINCE MARDAR SINGHJI IN BOMBAY.—Prince Mardar Shinghji, the heir-apparent of Syla State in Kathiawar, arrived here on Saturday morning with 15 followers. He is staying at Cumballa Hill, and is likely to proceed to Delhi for the Coronation

SUICIDE OF A DHOBIE.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday at Sankles Street, regarding the death of Narayen Ravatee, a Dhobie, aged forty-five years, residing in Moreland Road. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the last two years, and as he could not attend to his work and earn money, he was much indebt. He was tired of life, and often was heard to say to his creditors that if he was dead he would not have to pay his debts. About midday on Wednesday last, Narayen was seen jumping into the Dhobie Ghat Tank in Sankles Street. The Police dragged the tank but could not recover the body. Three days after the body rose to the surface of the water. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DACOITY ON A HIGH ROAD.

MR. F. X. DE SOUZA, Sessions Judge of Khandesh in October last, convicted Keshya walad Barmal and another of dacoity and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for four years each.

An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused were charged with having, on the 17th July last, held up a cart along with three other persons on the high road within the limits of the village of Varta, cut the harness with an axe which one of the party was carrying, pushed the cart into a ditch, assaulted the occupants and robbed brass pots and the ornaments which they were wearing on their person. The committing magistrate had discharged the other three accused who were sent up before him, as he was of opinion that there was not a sufficiently strong prima facie case against them. The factum of the dacoity, Mr. De Souza said, was clearly proved by the evidence of the sufferers; and the only question was as to the identity of the offenders.

In his opinion there was abundant evidence on the record to bring home their guilt to both the accused. No. 1 made two confessional statements, both of which contained full accounts of the crime from its inception to the perpetration of the robbery and the disposal of the stolen property. The confessions were abundantly corroborated by other evidence on the record. Against No. 2 the case seemed to be equally conclusive. The evidence against him was, first, his production of one of the stolen blankets concealed in a hedge close to his house. On a perusal of the evidence recorded before the committing magistrate, and of the reasons given by him for discharging some of the accused, Mr. De Souza was distinctly of opinion that, in weighing the prosecution evidence and the probabilities of the case as he had done, he had transgressed the province assigned to him by law and usurped the functions of the Sessions Judge. In Mr. De Souza's opinion, there was a sufficiently strong prima facie case against all the accused before the magistrate to justify and even to render imperative their committal to the court of Sessions. In discharging some of them, and especially the accused Hari, who had made a full and detailed confession before the third class magistrate, the committing magistrate undoubtedly acted "ultra vires." It was, Mr. De Souza said, scarcely the business of the magistrate to enquire whether that confession was a voluntary and genuine statement. The Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the two accused as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, summarily dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members was held at the Society's rooms on Thursday, Mr. F. M. Slater presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. N. Marryat (Bombay); Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, I. M. S. (Bombay); Miss L. Jewett (Darjeeling); Lieutenant A. S. B. Robert, (Myitkyina, Upper Burma); Mr F. A. Ingle (Bombay); Mr. H. W. P. Scroope, I. C. S. (Tippera, Bengal); Mr A. B. Hawkins (Purulia); Captain H. M. Moore, I. M. S. (Aden); Lieutenant R. Metge (Subathu); Mr. J. C. Winterscale (Penang); Captain W. R. Battye, I. M. S. (Multan); Captain F. E. Edlmann (Abbottabad); Mr. A. McL. Marshall (Edinburgh); and Mr J. McL. Marshall (Edinburgh.)

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. W. S. Millard, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting;—

CONTRIBUTION TO THE MUSEUM.

Contributions.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Snake (alive)	Tropidonotus punctatus	Mr T J Spooner C E
1 Krait (alive)	Bungarus coeruleus	Mr Paul Gerhardt
1 Cobra (alive)	Naia tripudians	Do
1 Green Pit Viper (alive)	Trimeresurus gramineus	Do
1 Pair of Panther Cubs (alive)	Felis pardus	Capt D O Morris
2 Lammergeyer	Gypzetus barbatus	Capt H T Fulton
1 Common Heron	Ardea cinerea	Do
1 Indian pigmy Shrew	Crocidura perrotteti	Maj F Wyville Thomson I M S
1 Chinkora skull	Gazella bennetti	Mr A H A Simcox I C S
1 Cobra (alive)	Naia tripudians	Maj W E Jennings I M S
1 Pea Snake	Pelamis bicolor	
2 Phoorsas	Echis carinata	
1 Snake	Zamenis diadema	
A quantity of Squillings, Fishes and Scorpions, &c. from the Persian Gulf		Capt J S M Harcourt
A quantity of Butterflies from Cnitral		
1 Snake	Dipsas forstenii	Mr Chas Gray forwarded through the Madras Museum
2 Crimson Horned Pheasan's	Tragopan satyra	Col C W Ravenshaw
1 Ribfaced or barking Deer	Cervulus muntjac	Do
1 Sambur skull	Cervulus unicolor	Mr A G Edie
1 Indian Pitta	Pitta brachyura	Miss Atkinson
1 Phoorsa (alive)	Echis carinata	Mr P Gerhardt
3 Chameleons (alive)	Chamæleon calcaratus	Mr A M Masahi
1 Skin of Yellow-throated Bulbul	Pycnonotus xanthol æmus	Mr D G Hatchell
1 Cobra, juv, (Keantiah variety)	Naia tripudians	Capt N S H Sitwell R A
1 Snake	Coluber helena	Col R H Light
1 Indian Gnaekle (alive)	Eublepharis intermedius	Mr A M Tod

* Forwarded to the Victoria Gardens.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS from Mr. C. Hudson, I.C.S. Lieutenant H. D. McLoughlin, Mrs. A.M. Alexander, Mr. J. R. Greaves, Mr. H. E. John, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. A. Leslie, and Mr. F. Flewker.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LIBRARY.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India Vol XXII, Part III	Presented
Do do Vol XXIV, Part II	in exchange
Do do Vol XXV, Part I	
The Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers of the Presidency, by W A Talbot, F L S, I F S	by the author
Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute for 1901	
An Account of the Indian Triaxonia collected by R I M S "Investigator"	in exchange
Departmental notes on insects that affect Forestry by E P Stebbing, F L S, F E S	by the author
The Hope Reports, Vol II, 1897-1901, by Edward B Poulton	by the author

THE LATE MR. R. A. STERNDALE.

The Honorary Secretary read the following notice:—The death of H. E. Mr. R. A. Sterndale, late Governor of Saint Helena, which was announced last month, removes one of the oldest and most honoured names from our roll. Mr. Sterndale came to Bombay soon after the Bombay Natural History Society was founded and at once joined it and worked for it with characteristic enthusiasm. That it rose so rapidly from the littleness and obscurity of its origin must be attributed in a great measure to its good fortune in having among its members a naturalist of Mr. Sterndale's distinction, and one so exceptionally qualified by his versatile gifts to popularise its work. The list of contributions from his pen, which will be found in the index to our Journals, gives no idea of the extent to which the Society was indebted to him. The idea of starting a journal originated with him and proved practicable only because of the way in which his ready pen and pencil solved all difficulties. He continued to edit the journal till he left Bombay in 1887. Mr. Sterndale

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

BOTTLED SUNSHINE.

NEWS of the storage of vast quantities of coal for the supply of the China and East India Squadrons accentuates the importance of the study of the great coal question. Coal, as Mr. Benjamin Taylor reminds us in a current magazine notice, is not only bottled sunshine but the concentrated essence of power. Our coal resources are, therefore, a matter of imperial concern. Coal is the arbiter of the fate of nations, and that is why the British Admiralty, determined not to be caught napping, is storing supplies for the Navy in places convenient of access. Other nations are not slumbering, and each one of the Powers is looking to its necessities. It is unfortunate that stored coal depreciates very greatly in value, and that the necessity exists, albeit the necessity is not so fully recognised as it should be—for the reported disposal of coal stores and the apparent depletion of stocks at naval coaling stations. If we can keep fresh, living coal in all our ports, and sell depreciated stores to the foreigner, we shall be doubly blessed. But, unfortunately, the foreigner demands best Cardiff steam coal and we sell it him. The price rises, and in this country where it would be welcomed we are condemned to consume odoriferous Japanese or Bengal coal which takes longer to raise steam, refuses to keep up that steam unless burnt in enormous quantities, and is a constant source of irritation both to boilers and stokers. Every time the subject is raised alarmists begin to preach to us, taking as their text: "Great Britain's coal supply. How long will it last?" The only reply to that question which will withstand investigation is "Very much longer than was supposed." Those who can remember the appointment of the Royal Commission of thirty years ago will be able to recall the fact that they presented a report which caused the hair of every thinking, but unscientific, man to stand on end. And how far was their report justified? Well, England is now bringing up from her shafts over 220 millions tons of the mineral per annum—that is fifty millions more than the Royal Commission conceived to be possible at the close of the nineteenth century—and last year exported 43,766,552 tons—three and a half times as much as the Royal Commission of thirty years ago estimated that our exports could ever rise to. So much for Royal Commissions.

A new commission is investigating and may possibly get nearer to the fact than its predecessor. But meantime it is gratifying to find that at home they attach greater importance to the coal supply of India than we do here. Of course there is more coal here than is immediately workable owing to the lack of the means of communication with the markets. But there is still time. From a coal formation, covering an area of forty-thousand square miles, probably Mr. Taylor is right in assuming that the supply will be equal to the requirements of the East long after the mines of Great Britain are exhausted—unless as he says the new Royal Commission gives them a much longer lease of life than former pessimistic experts have done. Even then our coal supply will be exhausted after the mines of Great Britain shall have ceased to yield. We have not hitherto counted ours as of very great value, but Dr. Carrick Anderson has recently given the results of his investigations of Indian coal to the Society of Chemical Industry which have brought fresh hope to the breasts of those most directly concerned. The value of coal lies in its capacity for raising and maintaining steam, and we are inclined to attach more importance at present to the verdict of the engine-driver than to the theoretical chemist who tells us of what may be—and what equally may not. But the prospect is that the deeper the seams the better the coal, and a product of a quality not yet anticipated may shortly be announced. We have already begun to export coal—horribly bad coal it is for the most part. But we are assured that each year the output will improve both in quality and in quantity, and the supply will keep pace with the demand. The industry with us is but in its infancy, though Bengal has of late been putting forth great efforts, and has had the satisfaction of knowing that those efforts have resulted in a good margin of profit to the proprietors whose energy and unflagging patience during the past twenty-five years have demonstrated that the coal of India is one of her most valuable assets. Bengal, Assam, Madras, Hyderabad, the North-West and the Central Provinces share in the possession of these undeveloped treasures which will increase in value every year.

Coal, Mr. Taylor reminds us, is the basis of our industry, and is at the root of our imperial power, a statement which makes us gladder when we bear in mind the satisfactory commercial understanding we have arrived at with the colonies. When Great Britain's coal supply shall have failed her industrial supremacy will be no more. That is the only fear we need have of our American rival and her comparatively untouched mineral resources. But Great Britain is not Greater Britain, and not all the nations of the world combined shall ever outstrip Greater Britain. If the States flourish after the collapse of London bridge and St. Paul's, Greater Britain will be in the heyday of prosperity when the Yankee shall also have sunk into a more premature decay than our own. Mr. Taylor has done good service in bringing before the world the mineral resources of our colonies in the striking way he has. He shows us that in our hands is not only the balance of coal power in so far as Europe is concerned, but that nearly three-eighths of the present coal power of the world is ours. Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, Borneo—one and all can supply their own needs and still have to spare. America, it is thought, may be able to drive British or colonial coal out of South Africa. But in the Pacific Mr. Taylor shows we shall remain supreme even when the inter-oceanic canal shall have been constructed. From Vancouver to Caponel in the south of Chili there is no coal supply within measureable distance of the seaboard, and the significance of this fact is that the nations of the part of the world have not yet "arrived," and among the economic changes of the century will be the development there of industries yet undreamt of. Australian coal will continue to kill that of China, and altogether the outlook is just as bright as can be. It is pleasant in these days of pessimism to meet with a writer who looks on the easy side of things. His way of regarding the outlook is infectious. It is also encouraging, and as such is intended to be. May his prognostications be all fulfilled.

THE LOYALISTS AT THE CAPE.

A RECENT interview with Dr. Smartt, the Progressive leader in the Cape Parliament, shows pretty clearly what is the position of the Cape Loyalists. Dr. Smartt characterises the measure which was passed in 1900 disenfranchising the rebels for five years as one of the mildest measures ever passed in respect of treason towards any Government. Sir Gordon Sprigg's present policy, he points out, is again to call Parliament next year, so that he may only have a new Parliament after a general election in 1904, the result being in many cases that the disfranchisement which should apply under the legislation of 1900 will only be for one year in many cases instead of five years. Of course as is fairly obvious this will reduce the measure to an absurdity. But the greatest anomaly which Dr. Smartt is fighting against is that some of the members of the Cape Parliament, notably the members for Wodehouse, the members for Aliwal North, and practically the members for Vryburg have really no right to their seats. The great majority of the population of those constituencies have been disfranchised under the present bill, and legislation which is proceeding at the present time is thus being made and framed by the votes of people whose constituents are supposed to be suffering the penalty of rebellion. Dr. Smartt is incensed against what he describes as the present tendency in the Cape to condone rebellion, and calls for earnest and absolute condemnation of it. The Cape Loyalists according to Dr. Smartt have willingly acquiesced in Mr. Chamberlain's decision on the question of suspension, and he says there has been no disagreement either felt or expressed on that subject. On the other hand he considers that a bill dealing with the suppression of seditious writings and speeches and intimidation would have had an enormous effect. At present the law is quite powerless to deal with these questions, and to that fact he attributes the sedition of uneducated people. Dr. Smartt winds up his pronouncement, which in the present state of affairs shows that the Loyalists have grounds for their complaints, with the statement that the object of those people who sympathised with rebellion is by every means in their power to try and make Lord Milner's position impossible with a view to his resignation and re-call. They feel he is the one man in South Africa in a high responsible position who has truly realised the situation, and they look upon him as the embodiment of the British ideal. For this reason, says Dr. Smartt, they hate him, and for this reason the Loyalists of South Africa rally round him as the one man who can lead them to a United and Loyal South Africa.

RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD.

THOSE of an ultra-orthodox turn of mind will be shocked by the mere announcement that there exists in America an individual who puts forth the claim that he can restore the dead to life, and it is safe to say that there are few in whatever train their thought may tend who will be willing to accept the statement without ocular proof. One's beliefs and disbeliefs, however, have been so jumbled and mixed by recent scientific discoveries that one can even read of the resurrection of the dead in America without a smile. It is Dr. Littlefield, who is described as a well known American physician who claims to have performed this the latest and most wonderful feat yet accomplished by science. He has been for fifteen years attempting to discover the life renewing specific, and at length he states that he has succeeded in resuscitating an actually drowned person. He seems quite willing to describe the specific which brought about this marvellous result, but unfortunately his description does not convey much to the ordinary intelligence. He has sought to accomplish two things. The first was to form as nearly as possible an exact re-production of conditions existing in animal life and to produce some volatile substance that so nearly resembles the composition of animal tissue that it would be able to seize and maintain the atmospheric element which the doctor labels "volatile magnetism." His second object was to subject the compound to atmospheric conditions that would in the long run prove the correctness of his theory and demonstrate the truth of this production. This is the way that people write about Dr. Littlefield. The main point about the whole business is, however, that Dr. Littlefield's theory has been accepted without even the usual grain of salt by an eminent body of American physicians, and that outside witnesses attest to his having on many occasions revivified cats and dogs, and other animals. The proof of the boy, who was restored after he had been drowned, of course, rests chiefly with the boy himself, and unfortunately his name and address are not supplied. Some time ago another very old problem—the transmutation of metals—was said to have been solved in America. It was categorically stated (and photographs and other data were supplied) that a certain individual was continually supplying the U. S. A. Assay with gold which he had manufactured from silver. But nothing has been heard for some years of this truly meritorious discovery. It will be extremely sad to those whom the announcement of Dr. Littlefield's discovery has promised the chance of a new lease of life if it also disappears gracefully into the mists of oblivion, and nothing more is heard of it.

THE BRAZILIAN DIAMOND INDUSTRY.

ALTHOUGH the Brazilian diamond industry contributes so largely to the world's store of diamonds surprisingly little has been written of it as compared with some of the other diamond fields of the world. Diamonds were first found in Brazil in the State of Bahia in 1821, but not until 1844 when Jose Pereira do Prado discovered a quantity of diamonds on the bank of a tributary of the Paraguacu River, was any great interest taken in mining for the precious stones. The region around the scene of Do Prado's discovery has been continually worked since the first find was made, and it is only the lack of proper mining machinery which has caused the production to fall off. One of the most interesting features of the diamond producing region is its geological formation. This shows that ages back in the course of an upheaval of the mountains great heat and pressure crystallised the carbonic deposits. Several stages of this wonderful process are to be perceived. There is the original black carbon side by side with other material which shows signs of having been in some measure subjected to the intense heat and pressure which was also responsible for the production of the precious stones which are found in the locality. The Cascalho, which is the term for the diamond-bearing soil in the locality, is treated in a very primitive fashion. It is allowed to collect in each claim until the end of the week, and then it is laboriously washed, either by pouring it into sluices or ditches of running water, which is agitated by means of a hoe, or by placing small quantities at a time in large wooden basins. Where diamonds are found in the river bed divers go down in search of the stones. A good deal of this kind of work is done at the village of Tamandoes on the River Paraguacu. All claims are licensed by the State, and for them sums varying from £25 to £380 a year are paid. The whole system, however, appears to be very lax, and the working of the customs is especially so, for it is stated that at the present time the amount given as collected for diamonds and carbons for the export tax is not equal to the carbon output alone, and all the carbons are exported. In view of the richness of the country it is wonderful that it is worked in such an unsatisfactory manner. At the present time almost all of the diamonds are being exported uncut as there is no local market for cut stones, and the work is not sufficiently well done to make them saleable abroad. Although the industry has been so long in existence there seems but little doubt that it is in its infancy, and when miners are realised the necessity of using modern machinery instead of the primitive appliances now in vogue doubtless a great impulse will be given to diamond mining in Brazil and the output will be very largely increased.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, Lady Curzon and party visited Sambhar Salt Lake on Thursday morning and saw the salt in process of manufacture. The Viceroy received a splendid reception at Jaipur, where he arrived in the afternoon.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer Persia, were Mr. G. D. Graham, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, General W. F. Burnett, and Lady and Miss Woodburn.

H. M. S. PERSEUS, Commander E. R. Pears, sailed on Saturday for Aden.

AS regards the Army Staff at Delhi, when the troops have concentrated after the Manœuvres in December, the officer commanding will be Major-General McLeod, in place of Sir George Luck, invalided to England. The 2nd Division in the Durbar Camp will be commanded by Sir Alfred Gaselee.

AT the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation a letter will be submitted from Government stating that it is their intention to propose at the next meeting of the Legislative Council the requisite amendment of the law for raising the maximum limit of the Executive Engineer's salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

PRIVATE JOHN ABBOTT, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was tried at Belgaum early in October for the murder of Captain Neave by shooting him. The Court-martial found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be hanged. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India and approved by the Governor-General in Council.

THOUGH considerable excavations have been carried out with a view of discovering the box of jewellery lost by a Bombay firm in the Mangapatnam Railway Disaster, no trace of it has been found, nor has the body of the man who was in charge of the jewellery been found. The deceased was a partner of a very rich firm in Bombay, and the relatives have been lavish in their expenditure in trying to find the body, and are still vigorously prosecuting their search.

A BROWN-SKINNED cricket team from the isles of the Pacific may be seen at Lord's and the Oval at no distant date. Dr. Cecil Wilson, Bishop of Melanesia, formerly a member of the Kent County eleven, is coaching the natives under his jurisdiction, and he reports that they are becoming "adepts at the game." It is now almost forgotten that the first Australian cricket team to come to England was composed entirely of blacks.

LADY WOODBURN, widow of the late Sir John Woodburn, accompanied by Miss Woodburn and Major Strachey arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur mail and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. She was met at the station by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, and Lady Jenkins, with whom she drove to their bungalow at Malabar Hill. At half past 10 o'clock Lady Woodburn and Miss Woodburn left the Ballard Pier in a Customs launch for the mail steamer Persia.

THE plague mortality in India for the week ending 22nd November was 11,928 against 10,441 last week and 8,431 in the corresponding week of 1901. Bombay city records a decrease; Bombay Presidency an increase of 857; the United Provinces reports a total of 1,078, an increase of 964; Mysore, 1,127, an increase of 680; Bengal, 457, an increase of 293; Madras, 341, an increase of 233 compared with last year. The Punjab records 1,181, a decrease of 39 compared with 1901, but an increase of 109 over last week; the Central Provinces two, and Calcutta nine.

THE Tientsin "Wochenblatt," a journal appearing in the German language, gives some interesting results of target shooting by the best shots of the international troops stationed at Shanhaikwan. The best total figures—viz., 84.6 per cent.—were obtained by a British Detachment represented by the 30th Punjab Regiment. Germany came second with 79·2 per cent., France third with 73·2 per cent., and Japan, Russia, and Italy took, respectively, fourth, fifth, and sixth places. The military critic of the "Tageblatt" remarks: "It is noteworthy that the German soldiers were beaten only by the men of the India Regiment who had served much longer than they.

A SANDRINGHAM "WEEK-END."

HOW THE KING ENTERTAINS HIS ILLUSTRIOUS GUESTS.

A historical party, which includes the Kaiser, has been celebrating the King's birthday at Sandringham.

The week-end party, which has become such a society function, has been in vogue at his Majesty's Norfolk home for many years. The majority of the guests invited there for some time past have found on their cards "Friday to Monday" or "Saturday to Tuesday."

Invited guests leave either St. Pancras or Liverpool-street, booking for Wolferton, which is the station for Sandringham. The journey takes about three hours, the favourite train—known as the "royal special"—arriving at 7-21.

Wolferton Station is a pretty little place with a commodious suite of royal waiting-rooms, occasionally used, by the way, for luncheon when there is a shoot in that direction.

The drive to the house is nearly all uphill, and is magnificently picturesque. The well-gravelled road is bordered, with velvety turf backed with fir, laurel and pine, where an abundance of game may be seen scuttering in all directions. One gets the very pick of English scenery, almost the beauty of the Highlands, together with the invigorating breezes from the North Sea.

The carriage passes two or three residences of members of the Royal Household and the little private church—all within the park boundary—and then enters the farfamed Norwitch gates, and proceeds up the grand avenue to the principal entrance. This gives on to the saloon, a favourite place of the Royal Family.

TEA WITH THE QUEEN.

Here visitors often are received by their Majesties and those who arrive by an early train join the circle for tea in this appartment, the Queen frequently pouring out.

Dinner is at 8·45, Sandringham time, although the actual hour is really somewhat earlier, every clock on the premises being kept fast—the King's method for ensuring punctuality.

All guests assemble in the drawing room about fifteen minutes before the time. About three minutes before the chiming of the clock their Majesties and all princes and princesses staying in the house enter in procession, and pass through the already formed double line of company.

The guests follow in the order of precedence, taking their places at oval tables, at one of which the King and Queen sit facing each other.

Naturally there are many servants. The liveries consist of scarlet coats and waistcoats, gold stocks, white satin breeches, and white silk stockings. There is a special footman immediately behind the chair of the Queen, and one known as the "sergeant" footman immediately behind that of the King.

These men retain their positions throughout the dinner, the dishes being brought to them by other footmen, the former handing them to their Majesties. A guest of royal rank has also a footman specially to wait upon him, but all commoners who dine at Sandringham have one footman to each two guests.

A SEMI STATE DINNER.

There is a superb amount of gold and silver plate, a wealth of rare flowers, and a dinner-service of pure white, decorated with the royal arms and garter.

Although the dinner is served in semi-state, there is not the frigid formality one is inclined to expect. Both host and hostess are proverbial for their happy gift of putting people at their ease, conversation therefore being natural and enjoyable. Neither the King nor the Queen favours protracted dinners, and from an hour to an hour and a quarter generally covers the entire menu.

At the termination her Majesty signals to the most exalted guest in the usual way. The Queen and the ladies retire to the drawing-rooms, the King and the gentlemen soon following.

From then until midnight, or possibly later, the time is passed in much the same way as at any ordinary country house. Occasional variety is made by a "command" performance by some well-known theatrical company in the great ball-room, or by great professional musicians.

Breakfast at Sandringham House is an informal meal. The Royal Family take theirs in their own apartments, generally speaking, the exception being when there is a big shoot or special festivity, such as a birthday or at Christmas.

On ordinary occasions the King and Queen spend nearly all the morning in the transaction of business, the King conducting his in a study fitted in light oak, and the Queen hers in her pretty boudoir, to which some favoured lady of the circle may occasionally be bidden.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The postal arrangements are excellent. There is a post-office inside the house, which is also a money-order office, and there is both telegraphic and telephonic communication with London as well as direct lines to his Majesty's various residences. Mounted men meet the trains at Wolferton Station for the mail-bags, and carts for parcels and bulky matter.

Although it is not the rule, yes, generally speaking, their Majesties and their guests meet for luncheon, and that over, parties are made up to visit the stables, kennels pheasantry or poultry runs, home or stud farms or paddocks; or may be to stroll round the beautiful grounds or park, or drive through the villages of the estate.

These number five—Sandringham, Appleton, West Newton, Wolferton and part of Dersingham. At each of them the working men's club and the technical school, founded by the King and Queen respectively, are found of much interest. "A model landlord and a model estate" is the verdict of all visitors.

Afternoon tea is held in the Queen's Dairy in the summer. All the cream and butter come from this model dairy, and the fruit—always very fine—is from the many glasshouses. The beautiful flowers are another charm. They grow in profusion at Sandringham, indoors and out, roses, lilies, and orchids from the greenhouses being especially beautiful.

Sunday is a very quiet day, the forenoon being always devoted to public service in the little church of St. Mary Magdalene, King, Queen, guests, servants, and choir of school children and employees entirely filling the building.

When a shoot is ordered the guns start away about ten o'clock, accompanied by keepers and beaters in their picturesque livery of buff and blue. The shooting is excellent and the bags above the average. His Majesty himself is an excellent shot. The Queen and the ladies of the party often drive out with the guns to luncheon, which, if the weather is very favourable, is partaken of in the open.

Departing guests are generally honoured by the personal farewell of their Majesties, and they drive down to Wolferton with a pleasant consciousness of a thoroughly enjoyable week-end visit to the favourite country home of the King of England.

A STORY is in circulation in the Native papers to the effect that the Delhi Durbar will be signalised by certain reforms, which will be announced by the Viceroy on the 1st January. Among these, it is said, is the proposal to confer the dignity of K. C. on a few of the leading Barristers in the Presidency and other towns, to be accompanied by all the rights and privileges applicable to the status of a K. C. in England. This proposal, we are told, was submitted by Lord Curzon to the Chief Justice of Bengal, who, after consultation with a few prominent members of the Calcutta Bar, has replied expressing the views of the local High Court on the subject.

THERE is a certain nobility about the attitude of the Rev. G. E. Rogers, the Vicar of a Sussex parish, who has boldly admitted, in response to challenges, that he often preaches sermons that he did not compose himself. He refuses outright to "clasp his ponderous Barrow." He will dip into that divine and any other that suits him as often as he thinks right. He demands to know if a singer is expected to compose his songs, an actor his plays, or a musician his music. He might more properly have asked whether a phonograph is expected to make its own records; the case is more on all fours with the one in question. If a preacher is not equal to composing his own discourses, we feel sure that it is better he should read out the sermons of some-one who did possess the talent. All who have listened to really bad preaching will agree with this.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATORY DUTIES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Russian Government presented a Note to Britain in September, declaring that if the latter persisted in her resolve to enforce retaliatory duties on Russian sugar, under the penal clause of the sugar convention, she would be infringing the commercial treaty with Russia who would regard this as a very dangerous precedent in international relations.

The Note concluded suggesting the reference of the matter to the Hague Arbitration Tribunal.

THE SIAMESE COINAGE.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Deputy Deloncle has written to the Minister of the Colonies describing the establishment of a gold standard in Siam as an economic coup d'etat affecting seriously Indo-China. He urges the immediate appointment of a commission to consider the matter.

The Siamese Mint will sell silver ticals at seventeen to the pound.

THE FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.

The miners in the Loire Basin who have been on strike have resumed work.

SHIPPING REGULATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE WAGES OF SAILORS.

Sir E. Barton has announced that he will introduce a Bill requiring vessels engaging in the coasting trade to pay local rates of wages excluding therefrom vessels of nations prohibiting British trading between their ports.

EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The "Standard's" Shanghai correspondent states that the British troops have been ordered to evacuate the place on the 20th December.

SPECIAL MISSION TO TEHERAN.

BRITISH DECORATION FOR THE SHAH.

The "Daily Mail" states that the King is sending a special mission to Teheran to bestow on the Shah the Order of the Garter which was conferred while the Shah was in England.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

VIOLENT SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

MEMBER ROUGHLY HANDLED.

The Reichstag resumed the discussion as to the admissibility of yesterday's motion which the President declined to decide. Vigorous speeches were made stigmatising the action of the Government as a coup d'etat and a flagrant violation of procedure.

A remark of Herr Bachem of the Centre led to a violent scene. Four Social Democrats rushed for the Tribune shrieking "Scoundrel."

A member of the House who barred the way was pushed down a flight of steps and fell prostrate. The President's bell was heard amid the uproar. The sitting was suspended for the first time in the history of the Reichstag.

On the resumption of the sitting the Democrats renewed the din and prevented Herr Bachem from continuing his speech.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

LINERS LAID UP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

It is feared that the continuance of the strike at Marseilles will imperil the existence of the place as a port and endanger the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon, when it was decided to take immediate measures to safeguard the public service.

It appears British ships are not affected by the strike.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The French Liners at Marseilles are being laid up and English Liners are taking the mails and passengers.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Both the strikers and the ship-owners at Marseilles are obstinately unyielding. Troops are arriving to maintain order.

Torpedo-boat destroyers are expected to ensure the continuance of the mail service with Algeria and Corsica. The crews of several tugs have joined the strikers.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL IN ENGLAND.

REVIEWING THE OXFORDSHIRES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The King of Portugal, accompanied by Lord Roberts and General Kelly-Kenny, reviewed the Oxford Light Infantry, of which he is Colonel in Chief, at Chatham this morning. He highly complimented them on their service in South Africa.

THE "GOOD HOPE."

The "Good Hope" has passed Gibraltar.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CHARGES AGAINST HERR KRUPP.

THE VICTIM OF BLACKMAILERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

An enquiry into the grave charges against Herr Krupp has resulted in entire exoneration. He was the victim of a gang of blackmailers.

The main accuser was a well-known artist who has disappeared. Several arrests have been made.

DEATH OF DR. PARKER.

The Rev. Joseph Parker is dead.

[The Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., minister at the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, was born in 1830 at Hexham, Northumberland, and studied theology under Dr. Cameron, of Moorfields. He became a student at University College, and preached at the old Barbican Chapel. In 1853, he became pastor of the Congregational Church, Banbury. His "Helps to Truthseekers" (1857) contains the pith of his controversial discourses with Secularists, held at open-air meetings during this period. In 1858 Mr. Parker became minister of the Cavendish Street Church, Manchester, where he founded mission stations and night-schools. When Professor Seeley's "Ecce Homo" was published, Mr. Parker replied with "Ecce Deus." He accepted the ministry of Poultry Chapel in 1869. In 1874 the City Temple, which had been built by subscription, was opened, and has since been the centre of Dr. Parker's labours. Among Dr. Parker's works may be mentioned—"The Paraclete," "Ad Clerum," "The City Temple Pulpit," and "The Apostolic Life." His books are popular in America, and his degree was conferred upon him by Chicago University. Dr. Parker had been in ill-health for some months.]

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left London to open the Assuan Dam and to attend the Delhi Durbar.

DE WET'S BOOK PUBLISHED.

LORD ROBERT'S GENERALSHIP DISPARAGED.

BRITISH BARBARITIES ALLEGED.

De Wet's book on the South African War has been published. It is dedicated to "My fellow-subjects o the British Empire."

The Book is severely critical, but is not acrimonious in its tone. It strives to praise and blame impartially.

It alleges treachery on the part of Prinsloo and others, and eulogises Delarey, Steyn, and Botha.

De Wet denounces the National Scouts, and says that the later British successes were largely due to their advice.

He disparages Lord Roberts's generalship saying that it lacked foresight, and that, but for the disobedience of the Burghers, Lord Roberts's troops would have been starved at Pretoria.

General Buller, says De Wet, had the most difficult task.

De Wet apparently respects Lord Kitchener, while he dubs the block-house system a "block-head" system. He says the "drives" were irresistable.

Paardeberg was the greatest blow received during the war, and its baleful influence lasted for months.

De Wet ridicules the British scouting and predilection for flank movements. He describes the escape of Lord Kitchener from the train held up at Leeuspruit in the Orange River Colony, and says that the Burghers were not aware that he was a passenger on the train, otherwise he would have been captured.

De Wet alleges British barbarities on women, children, and aged people. He does not specify cases, but says that he can produce proofs of hundreds.

The Book concludes with an appeal to the Boers to be loyal to Great Britain.

SOMALILAND.

The Mullah has returned to the British the stores that were captured in the fight with Colonel Swayne. The stores were all rendered unfit for use. The Mullah also sent a defiant message.

He has established strong posts at ranges round Bohotle varying from a thousand yards to four miles. The pickets are exchanging shots.

Bohotle is now garrisoned by a company of the Bombay Grenadiers and the Sikh Contingent of the African Rifles with Colonel C. Mellish in command.

VENEZUELA.

A telegram from New York states that a secret delegation from the Venezuelan Government which has arrived in Europe to settle Venezuela's European liabilities and the arrival in Washington of the Banker Seligman, which is believed to be connected therewith, indicate the existence of a Syndicate to float a Venezuelan loan for the purpose of satisfying Venezuela's European creditors and avert a European seizure of the Customs, and in particular to avert the permanent occupation of a port to which the United States would object. The Syndicate desires, says the telegram, to secure America's moral support.

MRS. EDDY, the Prophetess, or whatever she may call herself, of the Christian Scientists, has issued a general order to her followers throughout the world in which the wisdom of the serpent is used to conceal the fact that the Christian Science dove is not really so harmless as it pretends to be. The edict is to the effect that "until public thought is better acquainted with Christian Science, Christian Scientists shall decline to doctor infectious and contagious diseases." This looks on the face of it a scientific recognition of the limitations of the healing power of faith cures, but in reality it appears to be due to one or two uncomfortable little incidents which have occurred lately in America. A child treated by Christian Science is said to have died from diphtheria, and a woman "Scientifically" treated for typhoid perversely died of pneumonia. In this light Mrs. Eddy's edict is an unconscious stroke of humour. There is a traditional joke against Wiltshire people, if we are not mistaken, that they rake the ponds to try and get the moon. It might be proclaimed to them, "more" Mrs. Eddy, that until public thought is better acquainted with the Scientific possibilities of faith the practice of moon-raking had better be dropped.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

WITH THE NORTHERN ARMY.

UMBALLA, NOV. 26.

It was anticipated that the Northern Army would move on the 25th November. But unforeseen difficulties principally connected with water supply having caused a slight delay, no initial move will take place until the 29th November.

The following Northern Army order conveys intentions so far as notified to date:—

"The Cavalry Division will move into bivouac in the neighbourhood of Shahabad on the 28th instant. The future movements to the vicinity of Karnal will be at the discretion of the G. O. C Division in accordance with instructions issued to him. Due regard must be had to the supplies laid down at fixed points for the Cavalry Division.

"The Army Head Quarters and the 2nd Infantry Division will move to the vicinity of Shahabad on the 29th instant. The 1st Infantry Division and the Corps Troops will proceed to the same locality on the 30th instant."

The 30th of November should therefore relieve Umballa and its environs from the present congestion. The concentration of a large body of troops must naturally result in local discomfort to a great degree. Under normal conditions Umballa is dusty. It can be easily realised therefore, that constant movements of troops, of vehicles and pack animals, added to a constant flow of general traffic, has produced a dust-charged atmosphere which can gladly be dispensed with by the inhabitants of Umballa. The dust-evil, bad enough in Cantonments, has been infinitely worse in the various camps and all ranks will undoubtedly welcome a change of scene.

Shahabad, the forward camp to be occupied by the Northern Army, lies 12 miles south of Umballa on the Grand Trunk Road. Approaches are limited and till such time as the force is distributed, the congestion of traffic on the Grand Trunk Road will undoubtedly cause delays and difficulties.

It may be of interest to describe briefly the area allotted for Manœuvre. The general idea indicates that "a force (Northern Army) is moving from Umballa against Delhi which is known to be held by a smaller force (Southern Army)."

Umballa and Delhi, the points of concentration of the respective forces are distant from each other some 130 miles and this interval represents accordingly the Manœuvre area for the first phase of operations—to conclude about the 15th of December. To further restrict the area to operation, the River Jumna has been defined as the eastern limit and a north and south line passing 15 miles west of Karnal as the western limit. The Manœuvre area, is in effect, therefore, a quadrilateral. From the north-west to south-east of this quadrilateral run the Delhi-Umballa Railway and Grand Trunk Road—lines of communication on which the respective armies will be dependent for supplies.

Having regard to distances, it does not appear probable that the opposing forces can be in touch north of Karnal. The area Karnal to Delhi—80 miles—deserves more attention therefore. The defined boundaries in this area allow a working front averaging from 13 to 20 miles—a front by no means excessive. It may be presumed that the Northern Army will make good Karnal unopposed, but from Karnal southwards the advance will be much impeded by natural obstacles which the Western Jumna Canal creates. This canal, tapping the Jumna north-east of Karnal, circles to the west of Karnal and thence running in a southerly direction irrigates with its many channels and escapes the greater portion of the western half of the Manœuvre area. The consequent cultivation and irrigation to be met with in this area will no doubt be of great defensive value to the Southern Army—a factor which may compensate for disparity of numbers.

Panipat, 20 miles, and Sonepat, 50 miles, south of Karnal may be regarded as localities in which the most important phases will occur, the irrigation obstacles in the vicinity of Panipat being an especially useful adjunct for defence.

The nature of Manœuvres in the second phase south of Delhi has not yet transpired. The country in this area varies greatly from the ground which will have been previously traversed and for the most part is rough with much tall grass.

The "personnel" of the Northern Army may now be regarded as complete. Sir Robert Low, G.C.B., Chief Umpire, arrived at Umballa to-day, as also Lieutenant-General Baron Oku of the Japanese Army with his Staff; the latter will be accommodated in the umpire camp.

The sudden death of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Norton R. G. A. Barrackpur, has evoked much sympathy. This officer recently arrived to assume command of the Brigade Division Mountain Artillery. The cause of death is attributed to accidental poisoning the deceased officer having administered to himself croton oil in mistake for castor oil.

The general health of the troops is reported as being very satisfactory: horses and cattle are fit and much good work has been done during days of concentration to prepare all ranks for what is to come. The Northern Army, when called upon for an effort will undoubtedly justify the high opinion which Sir Power Palmer was recently pleased to express in regard to them.

WITH THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

DELHI, NOVEMBER 26.

The Southern Army is encamped facing north about five miles south of Delhi, near Safdar Jung's tomb. In the centre of this extensive camp lies that of the Army Staff, to the north of which is the Second Cavalry Division, while south-west and south-east are the third Infantry Division and the Divisional Troops, and to the east are the Corps Troops. The 34th Punjab Pioneers, who form part of the Divisional Troops, are at present engaged in road-making near Badli-ki-Serai, and thitherward the Southern Force will march to-morrow morning, the Mounted Corps by the Kutab Road and the Infantry by the Muttra Road, to pitch their tents on the sites they will occupy during the Durbar. They will quit these on the following morning for the bivouac and "tente d'abri." The tactical phase of the manœuvres may be said to begin from that date, and here we must leave their future tactical movements for a time shrouded in that secrecy which is essential, as we so often found to our cost in South Africa, to their success, and on which no press correspondent should trespass.

The Corps Troops include half a battalion of Mounted Infantry, of which the two companies are composed, of one Native Officer, two non-commissioned officers and twenty men from each of the following regiments; 7th, 11th, 13th and 16th Rajputs, the 1st Punjab, 2nd Punjab and 3rd Punjab Infantry, the 9th Gurkhas and the 39th Garhwalis. Keenness to put into practice the latest teachings of war pervades the whole Southern Army, but no portion of it more than the Mounted Infantry who are conscious of the importance of their role and eager that their small force, so recent in its organisation, should profit to the full by the opportunities which the Manœuvres will afford of learning how to modify the application of tactical principles to meet the circumstances as they exist.

The transport is chiefly hired; but in addition to the obligatory mules there are the 24th Pony Cart Train and the 11th Mule Corps from Bareilly, and the 10th Mule Corps from Meerut, and the 24th Lucknow Mule Cadre.

A follower of the Central India Horse died some days ago from plague while in a segregation camp. Every precaution has, however, been taken and all the sanitary arrangements are on the most satisfactory lines and form part of the general scheme for the Durbar. The health of the Force is excellent and the men are looking splendidly fit.

RUSSIAN Grand Dukes are taking up a good deal of public attention just now. Following closely upon the announcements in regard to Grand Dukes Paul, Sergius, and Boris, comes the news, that the Grand Duke Mihael Michaelovitch has been elected Lord High Steward of the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The announcement would have seemed extraordinary enough twenty years ago; but to-day the country is getting used to the idea that a prince of the nation that used to be our national bogey is living quietly in our midst and taking part in local affairs.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LORD CURZON AT JAIPUR.

THE STATE BANQUET.

THE CHIEFS AND THE DURBAR.

JAIPUR, NOVEMBER 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Curzon and party left Bikanir last night after dinner. The departure was private. His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Major Minchin, the Resident, to whom much credit is due for the success of the Viceregal visit, was present at the station. The special train arrived at Sambhar at 8-30 a.m., this morning. Mr. Dane, Commissioner of Salt Revenue, received the Viceroy and entertained the party for the day at his house. After breakfast the Viceroy visited the large salt works, where from three to five million maunds of salt are turned out yearly. Sambhar Lake is a natural salt bed of about ninety square miles in extent. The year's output depends on the rainfall. The brine from this lake is pumped into specially prepared beds where, after an evaporating process, the salt is dug out, many hundred coolies being employed. The work is done by piece-work, each cooly having his task measured and paid daily, after which the salt is stocked and filled into bags to be despatched by rail. The Viceroy took great interest in all these operations and made a thorough inspection.

After lunch the party left and the Viceroy's special arrived at Jaipur at 4-30 p. m. under the usual salute, a guard of honour of the Maharaja's troop being drawn up. The Viceroy was received on the platform by the Maharaja and the principal officers of Jaipur State, the Agent to the Governor-General and Staff, and Mr. Cobb, the Resident, while all the guests of the Maharaja were located on the roof of the station. After the usual introductions, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, left the station in a magnificent carriage with a golden canopy, escorted by the Deoli Irregular Cavalry. Lady Curzon, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General, drove in a second carriage and the remainder of the party were in carriages behind. The reputation for magnificence and pomp of Jaipur State was well maintained. Nothing could have possibly exceeded the splendour and grandeur of the state procession, illustrating a State entry some centuries back. The road was lined by warriors all clad in the national fighting dress, each section in different colours, with a miscellaneous collection of weapons. Most conspicuous among them, were the Nagas or fighting priests, with swords and shields, also many mail-clad warriors, elephants with magnificent trappings, camels with guns, richly-caparisoned horses, bullock batteries, etc., all took part, while arches and banners of many colours, the "panchrang" or five Rajput colours being the most prominent, added to the scene. Many bands, tomtoms, etc, supplied the music. Many thousand inhabitants lined both sides of the road and accorded the Viceroy an enthusiastic welcome. His Excellency drove straight to the Residency which is the Viceregal residence. A large camp, excellently laid out and well furnished, was pitched in the compound for the remainder of the party and the guests.

SPEECH BY THE MAHARAJA.

JAIPUR, NOVEMBER 28.

At a State Banquet at Jaipur this evening the Maharaja proposed the healths of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, the speech being read by Sansar Chandra Sen, Member of Council, in English, as follows:—Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—Since my accession to the gaddi in September, 1880, I have had the good fortune to receive and entertain many Viceroys who have honoured me and my State by their visits, but I am especially delighted to welcome your Excellency and her Excellency Lady Curzon to my capital, as for the last four years I have been privileged to enjoy frequent interviews which have been accorded to me by your Excellency in spite of your heavy work and engagements. It is just three years to a day since your Excellency made a memorable speech at Gwalior, in which you claimed us Chiefs as your colleagues (sharik) and partners in the work of administration. This I felt to be very high compliment to all Chiefs who work hard to keep their States prosperous and their people happy. With the permission of your Excellency I would beg to say that I have a great partiality for the old customs and the religious traditions of my country, on which are based the very foundations of the Hindu religions. I always prefer to tread in the footsteps of my forefathers, and this, I think, tends to bind me more and more closely to my people and country. At the same time my Rajput instincts and religious teaching have always inspired me with unfeigned loyalty to the paramount power. My leanings to the old institutions of my country have led people to consider me old-fashioned (purana jaza), and as I grew older and see the changes around me, even in Rajputana, the land of India's ancient glory, I sometimes feel sad and despondent, and feel like a man living in a thatched shed (chappar) when his neighbour's sheds have caught fire.

THE PLACE OF THE CHIEFS.

But the reading of your Excellency's speech quite cheered (tasalli) me, and I know it must have cheered my brother Chiefs, too, to realise that your Excellency looked on us as something more than interesting historical institutions. It showed us that we had our place in this great Indian land, and that we should be encouraged and helped to keep our place in spite of our conservative tendencies. I cannot sufficiently thank you for this and other wise and true things which your Excellency has told us about being loyal to our religious traditions and people. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a few words from your Excellency's speech at Rajkot to the assembled Chiefs and pupils of the Rajkumar College in November 1900. "While you are proud to acquire the accomplishments of English gentlemen, do not forget that you are Indian Nobles or Indian Princes—let the land of your birth have a superior claim upon you to the language of your adoption." I am thoroughly in accord with these wise remarks and I think it would be well if they were taken to heart by all the nobles and princes of India. Though I do not know English, I have had all your Excellency's speeches translated to me, and have derived from them both encouragement and strength. I cannot omit mentioning that I have recently received further encouragement by my visit to England, where I went as a Hindu and Rajput Chief determined to observe all my own customs and ways even in a foreign country. It was a keen pleasure to me to observe that the good and kind people of England liked me none the worse for clinging closely to the ways of my fathers. Your Excellency's words, and still more your Excellency's deeds in founding the Cadet Corps, and in improving the education given at the Mayo College and other similar institutions in India, and your many acts of kindness and consideration towards us, prove that your Excellency is one of the best friends of the Ruling Chiefs of India, and I can only say, and say it from my heart, that I would do anything to deserve such a friendship.

THE CORONATION AND THE DURBAR.

I cannot close my speech without referring to the great ceremony that is going to take place at Delhi a few weeks hence. I had the honour of witnessing the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. The solemn and imposing ceremony made the deepest impression on my mind, and I can safely say on the minds of all my brother chiefs who were present there. The great gathering at Delhi will celebrate the same occasion, and I feel it would be a great mistake were so important an event to be ignored or only superficially honoured in my own dear country. Moreover, the ceremonies now contemplated at Delhi are entirely in accordance with Hindu ideas, both from the State and religious stand point. Our own ancient books contain many graphic and interesting accounts of the Pope and pageantry attending upon the coronation of the kings of those days. Since the British rule became paramount in India, no such opportunity, as the present, has ever occurred, and it is our duty as well as our pleasure to participate in the ceremonies proposed, which should be devised on a scale befitting so great an occasion. In this way alone can our King-Emperor understand the deep and real feeling of loyalty which inspires the Chiefs of India and their peoples. Few study ceremonials more carefully than myself, and I say, after a close consideration of the programme which has been ordained for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, that in view of the unique nature of the occasion, the crowning of a King-Emperor, of the vastness of the gathering and of the many changes wrought by railways and other agencies, no more sensible and considerate programme could have been devised. It is for a special occasion, and in nowise detracts from our privileges and honours. We are all looking forward to meeting your Excellency there as the representative of the Sovereign to whom we unites in loyalty and devotion. In my view the princes of India will derive great benefit from taking part in such a ceremony. Ladies and gentlemen, I have one more request to make to you, and that is that you will all drink to the health of his Excellency the Viceroy and her Excellency Lady Curzon, whose presence here to-night is a great joy to me personally, and I make no doubt, to all of you also.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy responded as follows:—Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—It seems to me a not unbecoming thing that the last visit that I should pay upon this tour in Rajputana should be to this celebrated State, that the last of the Rajput Chiefs by whom I should have the honour of being entertained should be one so imbued with the highest traditions and aspirations of his race as the Maharaja of Jaipur, and that the concluding speech of my tour should be delivered in reply to remarks of so striking a character and so notable an importance as those to which we have just listened. At the end of my fourth year of office, I now have the pleasure of knowing the large majority of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and I rejoice to learn from the lips of one so well qualified to speak on their behalf that they recognise in me a devoted well-wisher and friend. I do not merely say this as the representative of the sovereign to whom their loyalty is so warm and whom they vie with each other in honouring—in the person of his deputy I speak as the head of the Indian administration, and as the champion of the interests of India itself in which the welfare and security of its Chiefs are wrapped up and involved. Your Highness has reminded me that three years ago I claimed the Indian Chiefs as my colleagues and partners in the task of Indian administration. It is as such, as fellow-workers in their several exalted stations, that I have ever since continued to treat and to regard them. On many occasions I have discussed with them the conditions and circumstances of their own government, and on others, as your Highness knows full well, I have sought and obtained their co-operation and advice. I have often recapitulated the benefits which, in my view, the continued existence of the Native States confers upon Indian society amid the levelling tendencies of the age and the inevitable monotony of government conducted upon scientific lines. They keep alive the traditions and customs, they sustain the virility, and they save from extinction the picturesqueness of ancient and noble races. They have that indefinable quality endearing them to the people that arises from their being born of the soil, they provide scope for the activities of the hereditary aristocracy of the country, and employment for native intellect and ambition. Above all, I realise more perhaps in Rajputana than anywhere else, that they constitute a school of manners valuable to the Indian and not less valuable to the European, showing in the person of their Chiefs that illustrious lineage has not ceased to implant noble and chivalrous ideas, and maintaining those old-fashioned and punctilious standards of public spirit and private courtesy which have always been instinctive in the Indian aristocracy, and with the loss of which, if even they be allowed to disappear, Indian society will go to pieces like a dismasted vessel in a storm.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE STATES.

It sometimes seems to be thought that because the British Government exercises political control over these States, which is the reverse side of the security that we guarantee to them, that we desire of a deliberate purpose to anglicise the feudatory States in India. That is no part of my idea, and it has most certainly been no feature of my practice. We want their administration to be conducted upon business principles and with economy; we want public works to be developed and the education and welfare of the poorer classes considered; we want to diminish the openings for money grabbing, corruption or oppression; we want a Native States when famine comes to treat it both with method and with generosity. In so far as these standards have been developed by British rule in this country may they be called English, but if anyone thinks that we want to overrun Native States with Englishmen, or to stamp out the idiosyncrasies of native thought and custom then he is strangely mistaken. Englishmen are often required to start some public undertaking or to introduce some essential reform of industrial and mineral development; and in scientific work in general outside enterprise is in many cases absolutely indispensable, since the resources of the State might otherwise remain unutilised and unexplored. What good work is capable of being done by an Englishmen in a Native State may be illustrated by the career of an officer present at this table to-night, whom I had the pleasure of recommending recently for the title that he now bears, viz., Sir Swinton Jacob. Such work, modest and unobtrusive, characterised by fidelity to the highest traditions of the British public service, and yet also by perfect loyalty to the States, is a model that may anywhere be held up for example. But we cannot always be sure of a succession of Sir Swinton Jacobs, and accordingly whenever I lend a British officer administratively to a Native State, one of his main functions in my view should be to train up natives of the State to succeed him, for there is no spectacle which finds less favour in my eyes, or which I have done more to discourage, than that of a cluster of Europeans settling down upon a Native State, and sucking from it the moisture which ought to give sustenance to its own people. Similarly, if a Native State is ruled well in its own way, I would not insist that it should be ruled a little better in the English way. A natural organism that has grown by slow degrees to an advanced stage of development has probably a healthier flow of lifeblood in its viens than one which is of artificial growth or foreign importation. Therefore, it gives me pleasure to visit a part of India where these old fashions still survive as in Rajputana, and still more to be the guests of a Chief like your Highness, whose State is ruled efficiently and well, but ruled upon native lines.

BRITISH SERVICES TO RAJPUTANA

The British in this country have already rendered a great service to Rajputana in the past, for it was by their intervention in the first twenty years of the last century that the Rajput principalities were saved from ruin just when they were in danger of being overwhelmed by the mercenary hordes of the Maharattas and Pathans. But for the action of Lord Wellesley and Lord Hastings, and for the treaties that they made, Rajputana, as a distinct political unit, would have been wiped out of existence. For that service, the Rajput Chiefs have always been profoundly grateful, and they have repaid it by unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. But it would be a thousand pities if having thus saved Rajputana from the break up of war and rapine, we were now to see this aristocratic structure and these ancient institutions go to pieces under the scarcely less disintegrating influences of prosperity and peace. I would fain hope that this ancient society, which was never absorbed by the Mogul, and which has stood the strain of centuries of conflict and siege, may learn so to adapt itself to the conditions of the age as to find in the British Sovereignty the sure guarantee of its liberties and traditions, as well as a trustworthy guide on the pathway of administrative progress and reform. Your Highness knows also that I have made no concealment of what are my views as to the character and duty of Native Chiefs. Those views have not always been popular, and I have often seen them misrepresented or misunderstood. My ideal has never been the butterfly that flits aimlessly from flower to flower, but the working bee that builds its own hive and makes its own honey. To such a man, all my heart goes out on sympathy and admiration—he is dear to his own people, and dear to the Government whom I represent. Sometimes I cast my eyes into the future, and I picture a state of society in which the Indian Princes, trained to all the advantages of Western culture, but yet not divorced in instinct or in mode of life from their own people, will fill an even ampler part than at present in the administration of this Empire. I would dearly like to see that day, but it will not come if an Indian Chief is at liberty to be a spendthrift, or an idler, or an absentee. It can only come if, as your Highness has said, he remains true to his religion, his traditions, and his people. Your Highness, if I may say so, has set a noble example of what such a ruler may be. We know your princely munificence in respect of the famine trust and many other good works, and we are aware of your single-hearted devotion to the interests of your State. When I persuaded your Highness to go to England as the chosen representative of Rajputana at the Coronation of the King, you felt some hesitation as to the sharp separation from your home and from the duties and practices of your previous life, but you have returned fortified with the conviction that dignity and simplicity of character and uprightness and magnanimity of conduct are esteemed by the nobility and people in England not less than they are here. I hope that your Highness's example may be followed by those who come after you, and that it may leave an enduring mark in Indian history.

THE CHIEFS AND THE DURBAR.

In your speech, your Highness alluded to the forthcoming Durbar at Delhi to celebrate the Coronation of his Majesty the King, and I was beyond measure gratified when I heard you say, on behalf of the princely class whom you represent, that after a close consideration of the proposals that have been made for the participation of the Indian chiefs, you entirely approve of their nature. I can scarcely describe to your Hinhness the anxious labour that I have devoted to these arrangements. My one desire, as your Highness knows, since I have explained it by circular letter to all the chiefs, has been that the Indian Princes instead of being mere espectators of the ceremony as they were in 1877, should be actors in it. It is their King-Emperor as well as mine and ours, whose Coronation is being celebrated, and it seemed to me entirely wrong that the Chiefs should sit or stand outside as though it were a function that only affected the Viceroy or the British officials in this country but had no concern for them. The Durbar is held for the Sovereign and the Sovereign alone, and it is to mark the feelings that are entertained towards him by all the princes of India, without exception, that I have invited their personal participation in these great and imposing events. So far should I be from seeking to detract from the honour of the chiefs that my one preoccupation has been to add to it. I am glad that your Highness has so thoroughly understood and so generously appreciated my desires, and I have every reason to hope that a successful realisation will be before them. Your Highness has concluded by proposing the healths of Lady Curzon and myself, and this toast has met with a reception at the hands of the present company for which we return them our thanks. I am confident that I shall only be expressing their sentiments of gratitude for your Highness's hospitality, as well as my own of respect and admiration for your character and of hope for your continued enjoyment of health and strength in order that you may continue to do good to your people and your State, when I ask all my fellow guests at this table to join with me in drinking to the health of our princely host his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THANA.

His Excellency the Governor's visit to Thana on Saturday, writes a correspondent, was altogether a very satisfactory one. He arrived at 10-45 a.m., accompanied by Captain Greig and Mr. Hill, being received at the Railway Station by the Collector, Mr. Orr, and several other officials of the District and proceeded direct to the Collector's old residence in the native town, which is now converted into a large Central Office for the various branches of the Revenue administration of the District. The upper portion of this building was formed into a Durbar Hall where a large number of officers of the District and members of the Thana Municipality were assembled. Cheers greeted his Excellency all along the route from the station up to the Collector's Kutcheri. On entering the Durbar Hall the whole assembly rose till his Excellency seated himself.

Dr. Moos as President of the Municipality then read a long address to his Excellency, setting forth the various improvements that had been effected by the Municipality during the past four or five years in Thana. Among these he mentioned about the improved water supply from the Pokrun Tank and the adoption of the metre system of checking the consumption of water by the inhabitants—the latter system, it was pointed out, having worked very successfully and having proved most economical.

His Excellency, in replying to the address which was handed to him in a handsome silver scroll, complimented the Municipality on what it had done, and advised the members to look ahead as Thana was developing, and mark out plots for the expansion of the city. Nowhere, as his Excellency pointed out, is this done with the result that in most Indian towns and cities the outside of the buildings present an unsightly mass. His Excellency's reply which occupied about half an hour was concluded by a promise to consider favourably any request the Thana Municipality might make to Government for a loan to them to effect further improvements which they desired to make in the town.

In addition to the large number of District Officers and others who were admitted to the Durbar, a few ladies were spectators of the ceremony from one of the wings of the building.

The Raja of Gowarson was next presented to his Excellency, and finally the Collector presented Rao Sahib Jaganath Takria, late Mahalkari of Umbergaon, who received the Sanad of Rao Sahib from his Excellency's hands. Flower and pan soopari and otto of rose were then distributed, and his Excellency and staff drove off, amid cheers, to the Collector's residence at Parsik, which is a couple of miles outside Thana where luncheon was served.

His Excellency spent the day with the Collector and Mrs. Orr and in the afternoon drove round with Mr. Orr and Captain Greig to view the Pokrun reservoir and the Roman Catholic Cathedral. At the latter place he was received by Father Pereira who presented a very loyal address to his Excellency.

At 8 o'clock his Excellency accompanied by Mr. Hill and Captain Greig left for Poona.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain J. G. Greig, A.-D.-C., left Bombay for Thana at 9-15 a.m. on Saturday by the Poona passenger train. Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. E. F. Nickolson, Solicitor to Government, met Lord Northcote at the station. His Excellency proceeded from Thana to Kalyan on Saturday night, and took the Raichore mail for Kirkee. The usual salute was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his Excellency's departure.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT IONIAN.

THE hired transport Ionian, Captain John Brown, arrived in Harbour on Saturday from Durban which port she left on the 18th instant. She has brought 5 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 native officers, two Assistant Surgeons, two Hospital Assistants, 378 native non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,340 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Major Rostes, Dorset Regt. Major Masterson, V. C., 2nd D... Regt.; Lieut R. H. A. Manners, R. B. Scots, ... tain Corbyn, 18th B. Lancers, Lieut. ... Henderson, R. A. M. C.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

TRADE IN GERMAYN.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

No careful observer of monetary and Stock Exchange affairs will have been surprised by the renewed severe decline in the Wall-street market this week, or, in spite of the temporary reaction which has been reported, will doubt that such "liquidations" of overstrained engagements will occur not infrequently for some time to come. We have recently taken occasion, from time to time, to utter warnings as to the anomalous position of affairs in the United States, and particularly to call attention to the several phenomens which have indicated that the speculative operators in New York, and particularly the organisers of the huge railway and other combinations, were heavily loaded with securities which the public were not taking off their hands. We have also pointed out that according to the best American opinion these same operators were deeply indebted not only to American bankers but to English and Continental lenders for borrowings which, meanwhile, were apparently enabling them to carry the burden. On this side of the Atlantic there has been a chronic indisposition to meddle with American investments, notwithstanding the gratuitous advertisement which they have so extensively received lately in consequence of the scare respecting the so-called American "invasion" and the efforts which have been made by the organisers to elicit special local interest in some of them. And, as we recently pointed out, there has been much evidence recently of the existence of considerable nervousness on the other side of the Atlantic. There seems, indeed, to be a disposition on the part of investors on both sides of the Atlantic to leave the purveyors of new shares in the various gigantic organisations severely alone, and our New York correspondent states that, amongst the rest, the prospects for the shares of the International Marine Company do not seem very promising. Bearing in mind that it is not denied, even in the United States, that speculation has been absurdly overdone, and that the "Trusts" and "Combines" have been greatly over-capitalised, the standoffishness of the investing classes in the countries most immediately concerned seems only natural. An interesting description of the situation immediately prior to this latest "slump" is given by Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., the Wall-street bankers, in their weekly financial circular dated November 1, just to hand by mail. The lethargic condition of the market under the overhanging weight is shown by the fact that, though the monetary position had improved, values had failed to respond. Even the cessation of the coal strike failed to impart any stimulus.

A "sluggish downward tendency" continued, in marked contrast to the sanguine predictions based on the good harvests a few weeks earlier. We may add that the intimation in the telegraphic reports this week to the effect that the uneasiness was aggravated by rumours that Mr. Morgan was ill is in itself an indication how largely the position has depended on the hope that the abilities of particular individuals will suffice to maintain the balance of things rather than on the intrinsic merits of the situation. Why, ask Messrs. Clews and Co., is Wall-street to-day the "bluest spot" in the United States? Are the existing apprehensions real or fancied? Or are the people at last awake to the fact that the pace of the last five or six years has been too rapid? And they go on to analyse the situation as follows: These are some of the questions which the public are thinking about and which only time will solve. It is quite certain, however, that the change in Wall-street temper is due to a reaction from the speculative craze of 1901 and 1902. The sobriety which follows any sort of intoxication is usually accompanied by undue depression, and any change in the drift of events is not apt to be measured at its true value especially if that drift is unfavourable. High money rates and the wisely conservative attitude of New York bankers have brought unruly speculators to their senses; diminished profits on railroads, and industrials have stopped the enthusiasm induced by continued reports of big earnings; the aggressive attitude of labour is beginning to check new enterprise and create talk of necessary retrenchment; high prices of materials compel postponement of contracts; signs of reaction in the iron trade, the recognised business barometer, are already at hand; stocks yielded such small returns at the high level that they became a profitable sale while good interest rates prevailed; our favourable foreign trade balance is steadily declining; gold exports are threatened, and a growing impression exists that the crest of the boom has been reached and that a partial reaction at least is due. Another feature to which importance is attached as regards the investment position is the legislation which must be expected in the future, which may affect the relations of capital and labour, and the "trusts." Meanwhile, we are told, quite a "bearish" following has been created, but it lacks leaders. The large holders of securities, it is added, appear quite willing to permit a downward drift, and "no change seems likely until the new year or anticipations of January disbursements are at hand." The hopeful features of the position are presented as follows:—Throughout the West business prosperity appears uninterrupted. There the benefits of large crops are being already experienced. Unfortunately prices of agricultural products are held so high as to delay exports and thus increase the possibility of gold shipments. It seems impossible, however, for the outward movement of produce to be restrained indefinitely when Europe is ready to buy our corn, cottor, or wheat at moderate concessions. The excessively low outward freights now ruling (the result of many inward coal cargoes ordered on account of the strike) cannot last very long, and this opportunity is not likely to be lost sight of.

A leading Liverpool house has received the following letter from an authoritative South German correspondent dated 8th November, 1902:—"I regret to have to inform you that trade in Germany is still in a most deplorable condition as regards yarn and cloth prices. During the whole of the present year spinners and manufacturers have had to sell on the basis of a price for cotton which was 1-4d. to 1-2d. under the current market price, and even today every attempt is in vain to improve these conditions, in consequence of the apathy of buyers and the eagerness to sell of the producers. Notwithstanding much short time, the supply in certain markets, especially in those of the Rhine districts, is greater than the demand, and the fear of a decline in the raw material, which is confidently expected, but the extent of which is uncertain, is causing many spinners to anticipate this weakness more than necessary, thereby still weakening the general situation. Business in general has suffered extremely from the tactics of the New York bull clique, as well as from the deceptive statments which were put into circulation from American official sources. A natural interpretation of all events in America weather, crop movements, &c., was thus rendered impossible, and it is to be hoped that it will be made impossible for these people to push prices up 10 to 20 per cent at the expense of Europe. If Neill's estimate of 11 1-2 millions finds general acceptance, we expect to see a price of 4-1-8 d. for spring positions during the present month; it is true that European spinners would momentarily suffer severely thereby, but then at last a price basis would be established which would be natural, and which would permit of greater enterprise on the part of producers and purchasers."

Neither on the Clyde nor on the English north-east coast is the position of the shipbuilding industry much better than it has been for some time past, although during October some welcome relief was forthcoming, the new orders having been rather more important than during September. Indeed, the tonnage for which contracts were concluded on the Clyde reached quite a respectable amount, viz. 52,000 tons, including, however, a cruiser for the Admiralty. On the north-east coast the fresh business was not at all important. From the Wear shipbuilding yards the launchings this year are represented by 185,310 tons, against 202,815 tons in the first ten months of 1901. So far, therefore, there is a deficit this year of 17,505 tons. In the whole of the north-east coast yards there are at present fully one-fifth unoccupied, and employment in this industry is much slacker than it is in Scotland. Among the vessels ordered from Clyde builders during last month were two large steamers for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, two freight steamers of 6,000 tons each, and one of 2,000 tons for the Union Castle Steamship Company, one for the Knight Steamship Company, of Liverpool, one of large capacity for the West Indies and Panama telegraph company for ocean cable laying, and one of 3,000 tons for the Bristol Steam Navigation Company. Two passenger and cargo vessels have also been added on the Clyde for Danish owners. To these must be added the steamer ordered for the Navy already referred to. The total launchings in Scotland during the last ten months are somewhat larger than in the corresponding period of any previous year, having reached 446,269 tons, against 443,465 tons in 1901, 398,182 in 1900, and 403,396 tons in 1899.

DISCUSSING the prospects of the Louisiana sugar yield now that the grinding season has actually begun, the New Orleans "Picayune" remarks that the weather recently has been cool and fairly dry—just such weather as hastens the maturity of the cane and improves the richness of the juice. While it is true that on most places there is some complaint of light tonnage, the results secured so far have been, on the whole, re-assuring. The extraordinarily dry weather experienced during the spring and summer and well into the "fall" has naturally produced a light tonnage on the great majority of plantations, but the smallness of the canes is in some measure compensated by the greater richness of the juice as well as the greater ease with which the canes can be worked. It is always possible that as the season progresses the tonnage may be found to do better, and certainly the canes will improve in sweetness, so that the deficiency in tonnage may in a large measure be made good. From present indications the campaign will be short, unless bad weather and an early frost place difficulties in the way of the planters. Fortunately, the labour problem presents less difficulties this year than was the case last season. At that time a sufficient number of cane cutters and loaders could not be secured, a deficiency which compelled frequent stops and consequent expense. While there might be more labourers, there is still a great improvement over last season, and on practically all places there will be no need for delay owing to inability to secure help. Planters are in no humour to take the chances of another frost similar to that of last year, which did so much damage. They will accordingly adopt all reasonable precautions early in the season, so that there will be little chance that a freeze late in December will catch any considerable quantity of cane standing in the field. The consideration giving the sugar producers the most anxiety is the condition of the market. Prices "have not opened as satisfactorily as could be wished," but there are indications at the moment that the situation will soon become better, as reports from the European beet crops indicate considerable shortages compared with last season.

With reference to the American currency position and the prospective "scramble for gold," we quote the following interesting remarks from the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of November 1:—"No doubt the situation of our foreign exchange market has been a depressing influence on the Stock Exchange. Every condition seems to point to a gold outflow of considerable proportions. It is, though, a circumstance of some importance worth keeping in mind that up to this time there have been from month to month imports of gold instead of exports. Even the current week, Monday, gold in the amount of dol. 2,500,000 arrived at San Francisco from Australia, and there is dol. 1,750,000 more afloat for San Francisco from the same shipping point. These facts, together with our production averaging about 7 1-2 million dollars a month, make it a matter of indifference whether gold leaves us for Europe or not, except for its bearing on our New York money market. Two circumstances in connection with the monetary situation here lend importance to an outflow of gold. One is that the Sub-Treasury is still absorbing funds, and the other that a return flow of currency from the interior has not set in yet, and may be delayed this 'fall' because the amount shipped is finding active employment in the interior. It is almost useless, however, to speculate about these future movements; and yet—after the very considerable amounts of currency that have been paid out of the Sub-Treasury in purchase of bonds, &c., a part of which has been paid to the East and West, together with the additions to bank note circulation afloat—it would seem as if a supply from the interior ought to be a feature not long hence."

With reference to the American economic position, the New York authority quoted above observes that the increase in railway earnings continues as prominent as ever, excepting of course the anthracite coal lines and some of the railways in the South-west. In these instances, it is remarked, a number of reports of losses had been received, but the causes for the contraction were special and well known, and hence possessed no extra significance. The anthracite coal lines had of course suffered very heavily, but when the mines all get in full working order it ought to be possible to recover a portion of this loss. In the South-west the reason for the falling off on such lines as the Atchison and the Missouri Pacific is equally plain. The decrease follows entirely from the shrinkage in the movement of maize. Only the remnant of last season's crop remains, and that crop last year having been unusually deficient, the remnant is naturally very small. On the other hand, the new crop will not come to market to any extent until about January 1. For the period from August 1 to October 25 the receipts of maize at the Western primary markets have been less than 23 million bushels this year, as against 38 million bushels in the same period last year, and almost 50 millions in the corresponding period of 1900. Despite this shrinkage in the maize movement, not all the lines, even in the South-west, are falling behind in their earnings. Thus the St. Louis South-Western, in the statement just submitted, shows for September dol. 39,829 increase in gross and dol. 69,040 increase in net. The Kansas City Southern added dol. 53,916 to its total of gross, though net earnings were diminished dol. 13,969. On the Atchison, too, the falling-off is entirely in the net, the gross having run somewhat larger than in September last year. The augmentation in expenses results from the enhanced cost of labour and materials, and consequently a continuation of this feature seems likely in subsequent months. With a full and free movement of maize, however, the gains in gross should be much more than sufficient to offset such increase in expenses. Outside the distinctively South-Western sections the returns continue to disclose noteworthy gains. The Union Pacific in its September statement records dol.296,757 gain in gross and dol.234,356 gain in net. In the North-west the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul and the Canadian Pacific may be taken as typical instances. The former has dol. 292,722 gain in gross and dol. 174,346 gain in net, and the Canadian Pacific reports an addition of dol. 387,458 in gross and of dol. 58,023 in net. The Wisconsin Central for the same month has increased its gross from dol. 492,319 to dol. 592,966, and its net from dol. 184,207 to dol. 236,317. In the Middle West the Wabash may be mentioned with dol. 179,625 gain in gross and dol. 45,438 gain in net. Southern lines are particularly distinguished for their good reports, though expenses have expanded heavily all round. Taking the Southern Railway for illustration, there is an increase of dol, 528,015 in gross and dol, 108,833 in net.

IN the Criminal Court at Camden, New Jersey, on November 13, a dramatic scene was enacted while a murder trial was in progress, says the New York correspondent of the "Express." The victim of the murder was alleged to have been poisoned, and the prosecution called Professor Marshall, of the University of Pennsylvania, who had made an autopsy of the body, to testify as to the presence of poison. After affirming that he had found poison in the body, he proposed to demonstrate before the Court its potency. The defendant's counsel very strongly objected, but despite his protests the judge permitted the experiment. Dr. Marshall, thereupon, took a live frog and administered to it some of the solution taken from the murdered person's liver, and as a result the frog died almost at once. The sensation in the court-room was great. Two women were carried out in a fainting condition, and the prisoner very nearly collapsed. This act constitutes a precedent in an American court, and the defence propose to appeal if the case goes against their client.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY CELEBRATION.

A PLEASANT GATHERING IN BOMBAY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER.

"Brither Scots" in Bombay have never spent a more pleasant evening since the inauguration of their annual gatherings four years ago than they enjoyed on Saturday. The gathering has never been larger nor has it ever contained a more representative selection of the Scotsmen of the City. As Mr. Miller, the energetic Joint Secretary of the gathering, stated at the close of the speech making, there is still room for improvement, there are still prominent Scotsmen who have not, as yet, accorded their support to the annual event, but doubtless the improvement, which was remarked on Saturday evening, will be still more noticeable when the next annual dinner is held. The Town Hall presented an unusually bright and attractive appearance, but there was nothing distinctively Scotch in the decorations; that was hardly necessary, for the skirl of the pipes of the Royal Scots, the rubicund countenances of the many Scotsmen present, and the trend of all the speeches was quite sufficient to awaken very powerful memories of the Land o' Cakes. In the course of the dinner messages from "Brither Scots" all over India were read by the chairman, and the assurance of Bombay's good will to the rest of the Scottish community in India which had also been despatched during the day was read out. The Committee responsible for the arrangements were Messrs. J. Begbie, John Black, J. M. Dick, J. Leask, A.M. Monteath, W.W. Petrie, R. R. Ross, J. Stiven, J. H. Symington, and Messrs. George Miller and G. J. McKenzie (hon. secretaries). Mr. John Stiven occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present:—

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell, General McCobachy, I M S, Captain Hewatt, R N, Rev Dr Mackichan, Rev R Scott, Rev J Henderson, Rev A S Crichton, Rev. Mr. Mcilroy, Messrs J Begbie, John Black, J M Dick, J Leask, A M Monteath, W W Petrie, R R Ross, J H Symington, and A Muirhead, Fleet Paymaster J Green, Messrs J M Scott, W Baxter, R Fairnie, A J Watson, A Logie, R A Don, S T Hutcheson, R Lindsay, W M Anderson, H S Johnston, Jas Carnegie, F H Greig, John Esplin, J D Johnston, Ivan J Miller, J R Moir, J Serymgeour, A Cameron, R H Ireland, Jas Brown, Alexander McKenzie, D W Purdie, Jas MacDonald, Capt J H MacDonald, Messrs G W Wilson, G A Strath, F L Muir, W C Anderson, D B Binning, N W Kemp, Dr J Marr, Messrs G W Gilchrist, R Lean, Stewart S Story, C M Ross, Major Bannerman, Messrs, G B Adamson, J P Chrystal, J Lapraik, A M Finlay, P G Brown, R N, W Hamilton, R N, C Muirhead, W M Ross, A K Leslie, W M Bell, D K Love, P J Arnot, Geo Service, P L Wright, W Thompson, D Moffat, Colins Macfadyen, Frank S Kerr, W W Wilson, Capt E L Burge, Messrs, A Mitchell, Angus Brown, W Torrie, W Oliphant, R Ditchburn, C M Gray, G A Phillips, G W Robertson, R Miller, A D Shanks, F H Fitz Gerald, Dr W Morrison, Charles Marquis, E K MacDonald, G W Murray, Capt J L Marjoribanks, I M S, Messrs G Ostermayer, N R Medley, R A Spence, E E Bryant, A C Renwick, J H Robinson, W H Brady, W H Haig Brown, G H N Sexton, D H Glade, T Sharples, R G Baldock, A S Galtrey, O St Goar, W P G Taggart, G Prier da Saone, N Marryatt, W Adams Oram, Rees D Hughes, W E Waite, H W Astell, J C Kiddle, Cecil Burns, G S Sandford, W J Foulkes, B Mundy, L C H Young, H Blascheck, Capt C D Bennett, Major Lloyd Jones, Lieut S Way, R N, Principal Hugh Monie, Messrs S J David, Joyce, N S Glazebrook, John Fairclough, F Rufener, F. C. Macrae, and the Honorary Secretaries Messrs George Miller and G J MacKenzie.

The Chairman proposed the healths of the King Emperor, Queen Alexandra, and the other members of the Royal family, which were loyally drunk.

THE VICEROY AND THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

The Chairman in proposing the toast of the "Viceroy and the Land we live in," said: It is really unnecessary for me to enlarge upon this toast, and it is only in pursuance of our time-honoured custom that I would venture with your kind indulgence to offer a few brief remarks. As you may readily imagine I approach the task with the greatest diffidence and with no little trepidation, but at the same time not without a cheering sense of comfort derived from the fact that my text itself is so inherently good it would be well nigh impossible to mar it by indifferent handling. It is very far from my intention to-night to essay any lengthy panegyric of Lord Curzon's administration. Those who read the newspapers could see to-is morning what is the opinion of one of those best qualified to judge. To tell the real truth my knowledge of the affairs of state is so extremely limited that any attempt either at laudation or criticism would be immediately nipped in the bud. From those who know more about it I had gathered that criticism would be the easier course to pursue because the shorter one, but here also I would soon find myself at a standstill, indeed the only serious defect that has yet come within my knowledge is that with all his many admitted virtues Lord Curzon is not a Scotsman. The failing is a negative one at the worst, and in such matters we must bear in mind that a lenient view is ever the one taken, for we can remember that even in the case of the man who was born in Paisley —(laughter)—it was generously and generally admitted that there had been extenuating circumstances, and we are free if we like to fondly imagine that in his Excellency's case the fairy god-mother although South of the Tweed was either robed in gay tartan or endowed with a big bunch of white heather,—probably both, for anything we know to the contrary. (Laughter and applause.)

But to be a little more serious, gentlemen, it was patent to the most casual observer that when Lord Curzon first came to India as Viceroy he came with the very best credentials and equipment. (Applause.) He had for years been an earnest student of Indian politics and was most deeply interested in everything pertaining to India' affairs. With comparative youth on his side, singularly united with a ripe experience and the widest sympathies, the brightest hopes were entertained of a new era of reform and progress in this country, hopes which we are now able to say from our own experience have been and are being amply fulfilled. With unsparing energy, zeal, and fortitude, and a firm determination to get at the kernel of the hardest problems which the Government of this country can present, he has tackled them with will, and not only does he go for them himself, but he possesses the happy gift of being able to infect his colleagues and others with his own zeal and enthusiasm, which is one of the most potent factors for success in every sphere of business and above all a sine qua non in a Governor-General. (Applause.) But not only for his strenuous activity and strength of mind, his persuasive eloquence and his many other gifts of statesmanship will Lord Curzon be long remembered after his career in India has come to a close. It will be remembered that

IN INDIA'S DARK DAYS

of which there has been only too many during his tenure of office he has had an ear to hear afar off the cry of those in distress, and a hand ever ready to bestow all possible succour and relief. (Applause.) A true friend of India it has been his privilege and his very great pleasure in many notable instances of emergency to remit arrears of revenue to an extent which if not unprecedented was certainly enormous, and the benefit already wrought in the affected regions by his Excellency's beneficent policy has surely more than justified it apart altogether from the incalculable gain arising from the feelings of gratitude, hopefulness, and devotion to Government awakened in the minds of the people so liberally relieved.

Gentlemen, my task would be scarcely half complete—I should say "the better three-quarters incomplete," were I to omit a brief reference to the gracious Lady who shares his Excellency's joys and sorrows. (Applause.) None of us can know how greatly his arduous labours are lightened by her helpful solace, no one can know as he knows if I may without offence put it in the words of our Scottish song, how "Kind, kind, and gentle is she," but we all can and do know that not only right royally and right well does she carry on the good works of charity and benevolence initiated by her predecessors, but also many others which she herself has originated. Both by precept and example has she striven to instil a spirit of self-sacrifice and generosity towards the poor and needy of this land, and who can measure the good results which have ensued and will ensue? (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I come to the concluding portion of my toast "the Land we live in," and I shall try to be very brief. I take it that most of you have got rather tired of hearing India so often alluded to as the

"LAND OF REGRETS."

I am one of those who maintain that India is one of the brightest jewels in England's crown, a gem it is true of many facets, but surely on an occasion like the present we need not turn a dull side uppermost. "Ship me somewhere East of Suez," sang one poet, and I have a sort of idea that when he gave utterance to that sentiment he was thinking of somewhere East of also Arabia and West of Obins and Siam. However that may be, just let us take a short and superficial view, there is no time really for more. Look at India as it presents itself to the average young Englishman arriving in it for the first time to take up an appointment. He finds plenty of work to do, probably more responsible work than he had at home, and that is an excellent thing for him. He finds also most probably that he has far more time for field sports and other forms of recreation than was ever possible, combined with a workaday life, in the old country. He begins the day with exercise in the open air soon after sunrise, and when he seeks his pillow at night, after a day well spent in a judicious admixture of work and play he can lie down on his couch and dream of speedy promotion, for that prospect is the magne which has drawn him to where there are many opportunities of early advancement, which are, alas, seldom to be met with nowadays in the island which is right and tight but must remain comparatively little. Time is short, and I am saying nothing, gentlemen, about the past history of India, so brimful of interesting associations. And it is not always profitable to try and pierce the future, but I must say that so far as one can read them the signs of the times are encouraging. Our increasing intercourse with its people, who are ever more and more absorbing Western ideas, will surely tend to develop its resources to a fuller and fuller extent year by year. In this belief let each of us try to do his part; my firm conviction is that far from being a land of vain regrets India may be more thought of and spoken of as a land of great promise. Aye, more than promise, a land of good hope, and more than hope, let us at least endeavour to try one of us to give our fraction of a turn to the wheel of progress so that it may prove to be a land of bright realisation of happy as it is of early fruition. Let me now ask you, gentlemen, to fill your glasses, and drink a bumper to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon. Long may their lives be spared and good luck to the Land we live in. (Loud applause.)

The toast was cordially honoured.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES.

Mr. J. Leask then proposed "The Naval and Military Forces." He said:—I have much pleasure in submitting the toast of his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, the more so as it is one which must appeal to all of us. Scotsmen have acquired distinction in both branches of the King's service, and many more will one day rise to fame. Without Scotland neither British Navy nor British Army would have been where it is to-day. It is a well-known fact, that until Scotland gave a King to England proper attention was not paid to the Navy. James the VI of Scotland and I of England was the 1st Naval Reformer and it is to him that we undoutedly owe the first improvements in the form and construction of ships of war, and Raleigh himself testified to the value of the reforms carried out by the first Stuart King of England, and if in times gone by Scotland did well for the Navy, has she not done equally well in more recent times? Need I refer to the record of his Majesty's ship "Terrible" in South Africa and China as a proof of what I say? To begin with she was a Scottish ship. She was built at Clydebank and engined at Clydebank She was commanded by a Scott and officered for the most part by Scots. What are your Cgilvies and Grants, your Montroses and Carzills, your Andrewses and Ivor Curtises, your MacMillans, Robertsons, Murrays, and Gowans? These were her officers—Scotsmen every one. As please, I do not claim the "Good Hope" which is carrying Mr. Chamberlain to the Cape, as a Scottish ship—nor the "Renown" which will shortly bring the Duke of Connaught to India but the ward rooms of both ships contain gallant Scotsmen who to-night will drink "to the Land of the Leal" and to the "Pious Memory."

As to the Army who shall say that Scotland does not hold her own in it? Who has won more honour and glory and shed blood more freely? The higher ranks as well as the lower are full of good Scottish fighting stock.

I am sorry that our gallant and distinguished Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks is not here to-night duty having taken him to Delhi. I do not say he is a Scotsman, but I believe he is of Scottish descent. Lord Kitchener, our new Commander-in-Chief, of whom such good things are expected, well, although he was born in Ireland, one of the regiments his father is credited with having commanded, is the old 90th—the Cameronians, the Scottish Rifles (applause) twas may be there his father learned how to make a soldier of his son—a fine soldier he has made him. If Lord Kitchener is not a Scotsman, you may take it from me it is no fault of his own, and if he had his time to come over again he would elect to be born north of the Tweed. (Laughter and applause.) I ask you now Mr. Chairman and gentlemen to charge your glasses, and drink to the Naval and Military Forces of the Empire, and I couple the toast with the names of Captain Hewitt and Lieutenant-Colonel Russell. (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk,

Captain Hewitt, R. N., who replied on behalf of the Navy, returned thanks in a few words for the manner in which the toast had been proposed and drunk.

Lieutenant-Colonel Russell responded for the Army. He said that in the year 1902 the toast must appeal strongly to them all whether English-men, Scotchmen, Irishmen, or Welshmen. He asked them to carry their memory back over the last three years. There had been times in that period when in England, in Scotland, and all over the Empire we had occasionally desponded; but we had felt sure all along that our soldiers would pull us through at last. Thank God, they had pulled us through. He thought he might safely say that the British Army had covered themselves with glory which nothing in history hereafter could possibly wipe out. They carried on the war under the most difficult conditions, they carried it on thousands of miles away from its base, and eventually they won. They won in that spirit of sport which was characteristic of the British soldier. (Applause.)

THE PIOUS MEMORY.

The Rev. A. S. Crichton, in submitting "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to propose the toast of "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew." Go where you will, you find the Scot. To the uninitiated there may be no apparent reason why he is there and no adequate explanation how he came to be there. But there he is. Any sceptically minded person, who had not the good fortune to spring from the land north of the Tweed, might almost be pardoned if he saw herein an affinity between patron and people. How he came to be present position is largely a mystery. But there he is. To say so is not to speak in disrespect. What matters it how he came, if he nobly fills his place? St. Andrew is a patron whom we need never fear to own. From his comparative obscurity amongst the twelve disciples it has been argued that the Scotsman's choice of a protecting saint was a modest one, and that in this our ancestors revealed what still continues to be a national characteristic. I am not sure whether I believe in the modesty of the Scot much more than I do in the insignificance of St. Andrew. (Laughter.) Was it modesty to claim as our own one of the twelve disciples—even had he been the least. If so, how modest must our southern brethren be who emblazon on their shield the obscure St. George or the Parisians who trust themselves to the protection of a humble woman St. Genevieve! But so far as I know neither Paris nor England has modesty for its crowning virtue, I think rather that the Scot made a bold choice if choice it was. St. Andrew, even amongst the twelve, was no obscure person. Outside the inner circle he was, but of all the rest he held the leading place. He was not one whose position and honour depended upon his kinship with a greater brother. Let us, Scotsmen, tell Englishmen that, so far was he from possessing merely a reflected glory that he was actually the first and brought his brother. And have not Scotsmen been faithful to their patron saint in leading the way? David Livingstone is not the only one of us who has done pioneer work and brought his southern brother to a region he might otherwise never have trod. St. Andrew was, too, as you will see if you read between the lines, an energetic, clear-headed practical man. When bread was wanted he knew where it was to be found; when strangers sought an audience the matter had to be referred to him. He must have been safe and reliable, one whose practical judgment was always to be trusted—a suitable, patron saint for a people who are known far and wide as clear headed and practical energetic, and yet careful to such a degree that "canny" has come to be their most popular epithete But I see in our patron saint a nobler emblem still of our national life. For this alone we might well cling to his memory. It is a strange crest—a cross and a haloed saint bound to it with cords. It is strange, yet not surprising to those who know the history of our land. It is the emblem of unflinching devotion to a cause judged to be righteous and worthy. (Applause.) Were the heroes of 1560, were our ancestors of the covenant, were—I shall I say it—were the men of the '45 worthy of the saint under whose guiding care they lived? I think they were. History may judge them right, History may judge them wrong. One thing it cannot do. It cannot hold them unfaithful and wavering in adherence to the right as they understood it. One thing it must do. It must grant them the need of praise which fails to man whose convictions rule their lives, who live as conscience bids and die if need be. Of these men, gentlemen, we, Scotsmen of to-day, are proud to be the sons and heirs. (Applause.) They were worthy to be shielded by the saint whose memory I now ask you to pledge in reverent silence, "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew." (Cheers.)

The toast was duly honoured.

THE LAND O'CAKES.

Major W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., then submitted "The Land o' Cakes" In doing so he said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The toast which I have the honour to propose to-night is one that appeals to all Scotsmen everywhere, and especially to all "brither Scots" here to-night, for are we not all exiles from the land of our sires, that wonderful little land amid the northern seas, which has sent forth so many men of light and leading to the uttermost parts of our vast Empire. At a St. Andrew's dinner it is hardly necessary to maintain the obvious proposition that Scotland is the best of all lands, and inhabited by the finest race in the world. I should have liked to try to take you away, for a little in imagination from this weary land "of outland folk beyond the outland sea," to the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and flood," and to revive the memories of childhood which even the oldest of us holds green and fresh in some secret corner of his heart. (Applause.) This however, would require oratorical gifts such as I do not possess, (no, no!) and I propose instead to glance at the effect that our father land has had upon us as a race, to see, as we say in the scientific jargon of to-day, whether our environment has not influenced the race more than we are accustomed to think.

SCOTLAND 150 YEARS AGO.

Let us glance at the conditions in which our forefathers lived some 150 years ago, and investigate the circumstances under which arose that love of liberty, sturdy independence and democratic spirit, which were and are the true characteristics of the Scot at home and abroad. When we consult such records as we have relating to this period, we find the dominant factor to be poverty among all classes of the population. It is said that hats were unknown, the only wear being Kilmarnock bonnets. The common saying: "As weel be deed as oot o' the fasshion," seems however to have been true in those far of times, for we find the Kilmarnock bonnet-makers lamenting the decline of their trade, as hats rapidly came into vogue, no one caring to be "unco." (Laughter.) The system of agriculture was primitive to a degree, drainage was unknown, and fields were cultivated on the "run-rig" plan, the ditches between each rig being full of the water a little draining would have carried off. Each rig had a separate tenant, and the moment the crops were reaped the cattle of the village were turned on to it, to pick up what sustenance they could. No hedges or walls existed round the fields, so no tenant could store hay for his cattle. If it were suggested by some "travelled body" who had seen such things in the south that cattle in the winter required artificial grasses or turnips, the retort would be, "English weeds, which nae Scottish beast wad eat!" It has been said that the farmers makings might be divided into three parts "Ane tae saw ane tae gnaw, an ane tae pay the laird witha'."

A HAPPY PEOPLE.

One would think that life under these depressing conditions must have been cheerless, yet we find the people cheerful and happy. There was abundant leisure and local peculiarities were accentuated, characters such as Sir Walter delighted to draw were common in every parish, and a kindly spirit prevailed whereby poor folk helped neighbours as ill off as themselves. The independence of the people is illustrated by many side lights thrown on the subject by hints contained in the session records, a mine now being worked to advantage by historians and novelists of the day. The "meeoister" and elders were diligent in their supervision, compearing men and women for comparatively trifling offences. Education was even then a burning question, and we find one session prohibiting the keeping of private schools in the parish, except for "lassies" for fear of discouraging the official schoolmaster. But even then the benefits of the union with our "auld" enemy of England were beginning to appear in increased flow of trade with all parts. We find a minister complaining "O temporal O morals! the silkworms of the East must be pillaged to deck the heads and shoulders of our milkmaids!" Tea and tobacco were introduced and duly inveighed against. The minister of Crieff loses patience over the former and laments that "the very poorest classes begin to regard it as one of the necessaries of life, and for its sake resigned the cheaper and more invigorating nourishment which the products of their own country afford," meaning thereby beer and whisky. Tobacco was also inveighed against, and the minister of Petercalter suggests camomile flowers as a sub-titute yielding as agreeable a flavour and likely to do less harm! At Abernyte, it is said "There is scarcely a young woman, by the time she has begun to spin, but has also learned to smoke."

THE CENTURY'S CHANGES.

When we compare this depressing state of affairs with those appertaining to the present day, we can hardly recognise the country as we know it with its high cultivation and comfortable cottages. Yet are we not justified in thinking that it was precisely these circumstances—grinding poverty, daily struggle for necessary food, and exposure to a rigorous northern climate that produced the best qualities of the race to which we are proud to belong? This poverty was so universal that it drew together gentle and simple in a degree seldom seen in other lands, and helped to produce and foster that feeling of brotherhood and independence so well set forth in Burn's immortal song, "A man's a man for a that." Gentlemen let us trust in these more prosperous days, that such honourable feelings may still continue among all classes of the Scottish community.

But I am wandering from the land to the people, and would bring you back to my proper subject by quoting a description of Spring in the Braes o' the Carse o' Gowrie, the part of the country where the happiest hours of my boyhood were spent, and which will serve better than any words of mine to take you back to the May-time of your youth.

"The young larch waves his perfumed head,
The primrose grows beside the burn;
The air is with their fragrance fed;
But when alas! shall we return?

. . . . . .

The craggy heights we used to climb
Are tapestried still with fern and briar;
Each ledge is filled with sweet wild thyme,
And whins ablaze with golden fire.

. . . . . .

By other streams we now must roam,
In mountain lands seen call more fair;
But o'er the blue hills lies our home,
And in our dreams we still are there." (Loud applause.)

Gentlemen! The Land o' Cakes an' Brither Scots! and may a time come to all of us, when we return to spend the leisure of our latter days on her kindly soil! (Applause.)

The toast was heartily received.

THE LITERATURE OF SCOTLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan next proposed "The Literature of Scotland," and in doing so said:—Now that your thoughts have been directed to such frivolous subjects as saints and saints and navies it is with some trepidation that I venture to introduce so serious a theme as the Literature of Scotland. When in 1707 the Scotch Chancellor Seafield signed the Treaty of Union he is said to have uttered these memorable words "Now there's an end of ane old song." If he meant simply that the external fabric of a separate Scotch parliament had gone he was stating an obvious fact; but if he meant that the inward life of an ancient people had come to an end this saying was destined to be falsified by all subsequent history and nowhere conspicuously than in the sphere of the literature of Scotland. The Union was followed by a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm for the Scotch language as a medium of literature. The nation seemed to console herself for the loss of her parliament and its attendant glories by falling back upon the treasures of her language, and exalting that language to a place which it had long ceased to occupy in the days before the Union. But what is this Scottish literature of which we think to-night? No doubt on an occasion like this we think specially of those who wrote in the old Scots tongue or in English largely mixed with the old vernacular. But the literature of Scotland is a much more comprehensive and grander thing than this. It comprises everything in the great body of our common English literature that has been produced by Scotsmen who remained true to the spirit and traditions of their country. (Applause.) There is scarcely any department of English literature that would not be sadly impoverished if we were to remove from it everything that it owed to Scotland and Scotsman. It would be strange if such a country as Scotland had not produced a literature of a distinctive type and character. Where is there a land so fitted to kindle the imagination of the true seer! Whether you think of the wondrous variety with which nature has invested our northern land, a grandeur stern and wild combined with a gentle and peaceful beauty or the equally remarkble features of the history of its people, a record full of internal conflicts and external struggle in the cause of true freedom, you are prepared for those features of the literature of Scotland which have given to it a tone and colour all its own. In Scotland nature comes very near to man, touching him both by its mystery and its homeliness. There is so much in the mystery of its mountains, in the solitudes of its moors and glens fitted to lift men into communion with the eternities, and so much in the simple life of its people to appeal to the best and purest of our natural affections. (Applause.) The history of the country is full of the records of individual prowess and of natural courage both in doing and in suffering. If the note of freedom and independence rings through the literature of Scotland from Barbour to Burns it is because the love of freedom was deep-seated in the peoples heart the inspiring motive of every great event in their natural history. Another feature of the literature of Scotland also traceable to the history of the country is a wide outlook united with all this intense patriotism. It has been the fate of Scotland to be much in touch with the world. Whether from necessity or choice, Scotsmen have from the earlier days gone forth into the world on missions of religion, learning, or commerce. All this has tended to widen the scope of thought and sympathy. Scotland has never rested in insular self-satisfaction. It has always felt that it belonged to the world that the world belonged to it. Away back in the middle ages its scholars were found in every continental University seat as they are found also to-day, and Duns Scotus, the Scotch Schoolman, was able to divide with Thomas Aquinas the allegiance of the philosophers and theologians of that age. And so in later times. Its scholars of the Reformation period were great humanists, men of European culture and European reputation, men who knew the world and were filled with large ideas, and set before themselves most comprehensive aims. In our most distinctively national poet Robert Burns you can read the same features. His poetry is tinged with local and national associations, but it deals with universal human interest and looks out into the whole world of men. (Applause.) It is the misfortune of most of us degenerate Scots that we are not familiar with the most ancient treasures of Scotch literature. They are hidden in the Gaelic tongue which so few of us understand. But that literature coming down to us from the days of vision and rich imagination is instinct with the highest qualities of true poetry, and we are losers through our ignorance.

THEOLOGY.

You will perhaps not allow me to include theology in literature, but I would only say that at the present moment Scotland in proportion to her size is in the front rank in her contributions to this department. In science we could mention many distinguished names, but science is not literature. In philosophy I could overwhelm you with the list of great thinkers and writers who have contributed to the movements of philosophic thought. In the region of Oriental study we in India think of John Leyden as a type of the Scottish scholar carried by his thirst for

He asked them to drink the healths of the Secretaries.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk and was accorded musical honours.

In reply, Mr. Miller said: Mr. McKenzie and himself always tried to make the annual gathering a success, and it was gratifying to both of them to find that their efforts were appreciated. They were very grateful for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been drunk. Last year he alluded to the absence of several prominent Scotsmen who ought to welcome this opportunity of celebrating St. Andrew's Day, but although he was sorry to say that his remarks had not produced the result he hoped they would have, he was pleased to be able to record that their gathering was larger that evening than it had been on any previous occasion. (Applause.) They looked back to these dinners for the past four years with a certain amount of pride. Each gathering had been more successful than the previous one. He regretted to have to say that this was the last occasion of both himself and Mr. McKenzie in the capacity of Secretary to these dinners. (No, no.) Next year they both hoped to eat their St. Andrew's dinner in the land to which their thoughts had been turned that evening, and he was sure that the memory of these social gatherings would always remain green with them wherever they might be. (Cheers.)

The Secretaries were afterwards carried shoulder high round the room, and the proceedings terminated about midnight with a reel to the music of the pipes.

The following was the bill o' fare:—

HELISHES.
Olives—Caviare—Anchovies—Brown Bread and Butter.

SOUPS.
Ho'ch-Potch—Cockie Leekie.

FISH.
Salmon—Pomfret.

SIDE DISHES.
Steak and Mushrooms—Lamb Chops and Green Peas.

BAGGIS.

JOINTS.
Saddle of Mutton and Red Currant Jelly.
Roast Turkey—York Ham—Madeira Sauce.

GAME.
Roast Partridge—Chip Potatoes.

SWEETS.
Timbale of Fruits—Perria Cream.
Cheese Coffee.

The following was the programme of music;—

PIPERS.

2ND BATTALION "THE ROYAL SCOTS."

March	The Rogart Volunteers.
Strathspey	Maggie Cameron
Reel	Sandy Duff.
March	The 93rd's Farewell to Edinburgh
Strathspey	Rothiemurchus Rant.
Reel	Methven Castle.
March	The Green Hills of Tyrol.
Strathspey	The Marquis of Huntly.
Reel	Willie Fraser.
March	The Back of Benachie,
Strathspey	Tullochgorum.
Reel	The Reel of Tulloch.
March	The 9 nd Highlanders.
Strathspey	The Caledonian Canal.
Reel	Miss Martyn.
March	The 26th's Farewell to Aldershot.
Strathspey	Munlochy Bridge.
Reel	Miss McLeod of Rassay.

BAND.
OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

March	Scotland Yet ... Relles.
Overture	The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe.
Valse	Gruss an Hannover ... Labitzky.
Selection	Songs of Scotland ...
Song	The Maid of Malar ... Adams.
Dance	The Darkey's Wedding ... Moore.
Selection	The Toreador ... Carryll.
Galop	John Peel ... Raikes.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A STABLE.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

MR. J. M. PAYNE, Acting Coroner for Bombay resumed the adjourned inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Govind Baloo, a Hindu aged about thirty-five years, who was killed on the night of the 8th November by the sudden collapse of a buffalo stable belonging to Abdula Alam Miajee and situated in Mahomedan street, Byron Road. There were ninety animals tethered in the structure at the time of the accident, of which four buffaloes and one calf perished under the debris. The deceased who was attending some of the buffaloes was buried under the ruins, and, when extricated, found to be dead.

Hurri Bheesajee, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, doing duty in E. and G. wards, in course of his evidence stated that in consequence of information received he visited the stable in question on the night of the 8th November. He saw the east wing of the stable, measuring 150 feet by 21 feet, had completely collapsed. He made on inspection of the structure that night. He visited the place on the following morning, and from the inspection and inquiries he had made he was of opinion that the cause of the collapse was rotten wood work. He produced the original plan of the stable. It dated the 22nd February 1887. The stable was built four or six months after the plan had been submitted. From the date of the plan and the construction of the building, he was of opinion that it was fourteen years old. The construction of the stable was an open shed consisting of posts, trusses, and roof. Witness did not remember having ever issued notice to the owner of the stable. As superintendent of buildings it was not his duty to inspect old buildings, but to superintend the construction of new buildings and to see that they were built according to plans, etc., and to look after roads. If it was brought to the notice of the building department, or if any of the subordinates found out that a building was in a ruinous condition, it was the duty of the building department to issue notice upon the owner and have the dangerous buildings or structure removed or repaired. Witness did not know whose duty it was to find out the condition of buildings. There was nothing to prohibit inspection should his department receive information from the subordinates or the public that a building was in a dangerous state. Section 354 of the Municipal Act empowered the department to take steps for the removal or the repair of the structure or buildings, but it was not incumbent on the inspector and subordinates to inspect such buildings or structures to ascertain whether they were in a dangerous condition or not. But if they noticed whilst doing their duty any thing wrong with an old building, it was incumbent on them to bring it to the notice of high authorities. There was no section to his (witness') knowledge in the Municipal Act which empowered the superintendent or inspector of buildings to examine old buildings or structures. They received information of dangerous buildings from the tenants or the neighbours or the public or from any of the subordinates of the department, if they noticed it. The witness did not receive any information as to the condition of the stable from any one before the collapse. There were no rules or byelaws under the Municipal Act regarding old buildings. Byelaws had been formed regarding new buildings only.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, Interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted,

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 30th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 28th November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	10	50 a.m.	173	57
Teheran	20	12	7 a.m.	...	20
Suez	20	2	35 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	1
" Karachi	...	18	...	2
" Madras	...	27	...	11

We learn, says the "Siam Free Press," that the Siam forces sent North to fight the Chaos find their stomachs as slack as their knapsacks! According to recent accounts money is being collected in various districts to support the famishing "Tommies," who are sinking with hunger by the way. The "Government Gazette" says that a sum of 431 ticals was collected among 77 natives at a place called Utsai to keep the poor fellows on a ration of rice. No wonder the Siamese columns of the "Bangkok Times" are emitting groans of pain and perplexity, as to the manner in which the "Siam Free Press" comes by its information!

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP.

THE Bombay Provincial Camp is one of the many Durbar surprises. It extends for some two miles on both sides of the Gurgaon Road, and consists of twenty-five separate and distinct camps all of considerable extent; many of them excellent in design, both in the dropping of the tents and their general distribution. It is difficult to convey an idea of its extent beyond the bare statement that it will contain within its area a population of between 10,000 and 12,000 people. Some twelve miles of excellent roads have been constructed within the various camps, electric light stations are being established, whilst installations of the Washington and Kitson lights are frequent. Special telegraph and postal arrangements have been made, and a large native bazaars to be established. Some 1000 or more horses, numerous carriages and an assortment of elephants, and many motor-cars present some features of interest in this considerable town of tents which is situated five miles south-west of Delhi, eight from the Central Camp and ten from the Amphitheatre. This unavailable distance was necessitated by the vast extent of the Durbar Camp.

One of the most interesting of these camps is that of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar under the supervision of Mr. Proctor Sim, State Engineer. It has a frontage of 400 feet by 500 feet, a central drive leads to a reception "shamiana," the entrance to which is by an elegant archway to be decorated with numerous flags and poles. His Highness brings with him an escort of forty troops, which, by Lord Curzon's special request, will be dressed in ancient armour, and armed with the weapons of war of a bygone age. Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree M. P., will be one of his Highness's numerous guests; they will also include Mangal Singh, Mr. Percival, the Subsidary, chiefs and followers, and will number 400. Sixteen polo ponies are expected, as his Highness' Imperial Service Troops have entered a polo team for the tournament. From what one hears this team should give a good account of themselves. The tents and camp roads are lighted by electric light, and the main road and boundaries by the Kitson light. Fifteen State carriages and a motor-car are now en route to this camp which is practically ready.

The camp of the Maharaja of Kolhapur is also very effective. It is traversed by two entrance roads approached through two handsome arches. Within are seen separate groups of camps, one being specially reserved for Europeans guests. Its entire area is 500 feet square. The Chief of Kagal, the brother and uncle of the Maharaja, together with numerous minor Chiefs are included in this camp. A guard-of-honour of 40 cavalry, 150 infantry with an excellent band will accompany his Highness; and 150 horses, numerous carriages and State elephants are expected. Altogether accommodation has been provided for between 700 and 800 people. This camp will be illuminated with electric light by Mr. McCausland Mr. D. A. Vichare State Engineer, is in charge of the camp of the Political Agency which is also of neat design. It is situated at the end of the camp nearest to Delhi. The guests will include Colonels Ferril, Snell O Dowell, Anderson, Hancock and Carter; Captains Warneford, Wood and Price; Messrs. Bagnell, Cs michael Sladen, Walsh, Baig, and Hesketh.

The Kumar's camp on the opposite side of the road is nearly completed, the remaining tents and fittings have all arrived, and it will be ready in a few days. Amongst the numerous guests therein located will be the minor Chiefs, the Nawab of Rajhanpur and the Jam of Jamnagar. Large camp areas have been allotted to the Maharaja Sir Partab Sing of Idar A. D. C. to the King and also to Maharaja the Rao of Cutch The State has levelled and cleared the ground, and everything is in readiness for the erection of the camp, but up to the moment neither plans tents or gear have arrived. In view of the serious block of railway traffic now prevalent, this delay is most dangerous and inconvenient to the camp officials. Captain Wodehouse and Mr McCausland, the officials of the Nawab of Junagadh, are pushing on with this large camp, 700 by 400 feet with commendable energy. As in most of there camps the entrance is by two arches leading by a neat carriage road to the reception hall.

The camp of the Aden Chiefs includes the Sultan of Lahej and the Emir of Dhali. It shows no signs of activity. All the ground has long since been levelled, but awaits the arrival of tents.

A somewhat amusing rumour is in reference to the Delhi Durbar has found its way into the Calcutta bazars. It owes its origin to the deep interest which Lord Curzon has taken in archæological investigation. Lord Curzon's purpose is stated to have been the discovery of the throne of Solomon which, by some mysterious means, is said to have been carried to India after the great king's death. The rumour now is that the throne has been found, and that Lord Curzon intends to seat himself on it on the day of the Proclamation. The name of Solomon is revered in India by both Hindus and Mahomedans, who have not the remotest idea of who he was or where he reigned, but are agreed in believing that he possessed miraculous influence over good and evil spirits. Virtue also attaches to his throne. The discovery of the throne at the present time is believed to have the greatest significance.

A telegram from the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal, states that rank and file of Mounted Volunteers attending Durbar will be allowed free passage by rail for one eyce. The eyce will be a private follower.

DURBAR EXODUS.

MANY SOCIETY PEOPLE DECIDE TO STAY AT HOME.

A little time ago it seemed as if the West End would be emptied by the great exodus of smart people going to the Durbar. But, says the "Daily Express," though many will go there, some people are beginning to think it is too big an enterprise, and others do not care to be away from England for so long a time.

Lord and Lady Dancannon are among those who were going out with their daughter. Mrs Ponsonby, but they have now entirely given up the idea, although their eldest son, Mr. Vere Ponsonby, who has gone for a tour round the world, means to arrive at Delhi in time to witness the pageant.

Lord and Lady Jersey are going, and are taking with them their daughter, Lady Beatrice Villiers; and among others who are leaving on the China, which starts from Marseilles on the 28th, are Lady Dartrey, with Lady Edith King-Tenison, Lord and Lady Pisyfair, Lord and Lady Pembroke with Lady Beatrix Herbert, the Dowager Lady Kingston, Lord and Lady Wolverton, and Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck.

On the other hand, Lord Stanley and Lady Alice Stanley, who were to have been among Lord Kitchener's guests, are now not going, but this is principally on account of Lord Stanley's pressing duties in the House of Commons. Lady Helen Vincent still means to go out, accompanied by her husband, Sir Edgar Vincent, and Major Clayton hopes still to be accompanied by his wife, who, it was thought at one time, would not be well enough to undertake so long a journey.

It is unlikely that the Duke of Roxburghe will be going out now, and Lord Chesham, who was to be another of Lord Kitchener's guests, will be prevented from going by his Yeomanry duties.

On board the Arabia will be the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, while the Duke and Duchess of Portland are among other sailing shortly.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West, who was included in the Vice-Regal party has entirely given up the idea. Mr. Dudley Marjoribanks is going, and it is thought that his wife will now be strong enough to go out with him; but Lord and Lady Shaftesbury, who originally intended to be present at the festivities, have at last made up their minds not to undertake the journey.

VOLUNTEER CAMP AT DELHI.

The total strength of the Volunteers to attend the Delhi Durbar and the general arrangements for their stay in Camp there are known to a certain extent, but the following additional particulars relating chiefly to the rank and file will be of interest to those who are going.

The camp will actually commence on Monday morning the 22nd December, and will last for three full weeks. All concerned should leave their respective stations so as to arrive at Delhi not later than early on the morning of the 22nd. It will be advisable however, to arrive a day earlier in order to get things settled before the rehearsal drills begin on the 22nd. At the same time it will not be convenient to arrive in the camp earlier than noon on the 21st, because the first meal served there will be lunch on that day. Earlier arrivals will no doubt be able to arrange beforehand for breakfast at the Delhi Refreshment Room, or in Camp with Messrs. Philomore and Co. The Camp is 4 or 5 miles from the main Railway Station and not far from the Viceroy's Camp, with the Quarter Guard tent resting on Princes' Road.

A guide party, holding up a white and blue signalling flag by day and waving a lamp on high by night, will be sent from the camp to meet all trains. The few coolies with the Guide party will be able to carry the loads of a small body of men, but large detachments must not give look the possible necessity of having to make their own arrangements beforehand.

As officers will be liable to be detailed for duty with other parties, the various contingents will be placed in charge of the Senior N. C. O., who should, on arrival at Delhi, communicate at once with the Guide party on the railway platform and proceed with his contingent direct to the camp. On arrival there he should report himself at once to the Adjutant or Sergeant-Major at the Orderly room, and, at the same time, hand up the two copies of the muster roll of his contingent, which he should see that he gets before he leaves his headquarters.

Drill and Discipline.—The whole force will be divided into companies of 90 men each with their usual complement of officers. Strict military discipline will be maintained in camp and there will be numerous rehearsal parades, so that officers, non commissioned officers and men will have their time fully occupied. Non-commissioned officers will have to fill in forms daily and should provide themselves with some kind of a fountain pen or ink pencil. All officers and non-commissioned officers are required to take down a copy of "Infantry Drill, 1902." As the number of non-commissioned officers selected will probably be in excess of the sanctioned strength the junior men will, on arrival at Delhi, have to take up the duties of junior rank. This also applies to officers. Except in the matter of pay, of which men will receive 14 annas a day, and non-commissioned officers Re 1-14. No distinction will be made between non-commissioned officers and men.

Tentage and servants.—Nine men will be assigned to an E P tent 10 feet square and one native servant will be allowed for each tent. This servant must be arranged for privately and no establishment in excess on this will be permitted for any reason whatsoever.

Messing.—The messing arrangements have been made over to Messrs Phillimore and company, Army Contractors, Bombay, who will open a Refreshment Bar Restaurant and General Stores in the Volunteer Camp. Four meals of chota hazri, breakfast, tiffin, and dinner each with a liberal dietary will be served at fixed hours in two large mess tents to sit over 350 men each. Those who so desire may supplement these meals from the restaurant by private arrangement with the contractors at a fixed scale of charges. It will not be necessary to carry down any crockery or cutlery as at first announced.

Clothing.—The amount of baggage (including clothes and bedding) being strictly limited to 80 pounds per man, only the barest necessities in the way of clothing can be taken. Each man will receive, on loan from Government, a great coat, a water-bottle, one havresack, a Waterproof sheet and one or more blankets. In addition to these each man should get his corps to give him 2 warm suits of uniform and he should provide himself with at least 2 flannel shirts, several pairs of warm socks, other underlinen and two pairs of strong lace-up boots. As Dhobis will be at a discount, under-linen of an easily-washable texture should be selected. Men will have to sleep on the ground on straw and a waterproof sheet, so a sufficiency of bedding should also be taken. The wearing of nufti "in Camp" is strictly forbidden and all are advised not to hamper themselves with plain clothes.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

MR. MORELAND'S EVIDENCE.

The Irrigation Commission met at Lucknow on Thursday in the new Council Chamber.

The first witness, Mr. Moreland, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, said that the expert in well-sinking employed in his Department had hitherto had more than he could do. He could not yet say whether the present demand for his services for irrigation wells was likely to continue. At present a set of boring tools cost Rs. 300. The whole tube was lined with iron pipes. It was hoped that this would be avoided and the cost greatly reduced. There was a limit to the number of wells that could be made in any tract. He did not think this limit had been anywhere reached, although in the Haidargarh Pargana of the Barabanki district there were as many as 27 wells to the square mile. Advances for wells were not taken as freely as they might be. This was chiefly due to delay in getting payment. In the Barabanki District and everywhere in Oudh that he knew, opinion was very strong against the proposed Sardah Canal in Barabanki. He was certain that it would be very poorly useless. The people thought it would raise the spring level, water-log the low lands and thus affect the health of the people, and would bring in a large number of inferior Government servants. These were the main grounds of their objection to the scheme. He had known cases of water-logged lands which had previously been dried up with rich being restored to cultivation but not by drainage. He thought that a systematic subsoil survey to how the depth of the water and of the clay stream would be useful.

Mr. Cox, Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, said that an inundation canal from the Sardah would be useful in all years in the sandy tract which covered about one-third of the district. In other parts it would only be of use in very dry years. He did not think there was any necessity for giving permanent exemptions on account of improvements. To ensure further protection against drought, he would endeavour to increase the number of wells, and especially of masonry wells, in the sandy part of the district. The majority of wells in Hardoi were made by zemindars, certainly the majority of those for which advances are given.

Mr. Nethersole, Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, gave some very interesting evidence relating to the measures recently adopted for economising water. At present the water saved was being utilised in extending the canal area in villages already irrigated; but it would soon be absorbed by the new Fatehpur Canal and its branches. The number of Assistant Engineers attached to each division was insufficient for the proper development of irrigation. The service on the canals was not so popular as it used to be. There was more responsibility, solitude and exposure and fewer comforts than in other branches of the Department.

ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the Prospectus of the Accountancy Institution, may I suggest that the Secretary, in the interest of Commercial Circle advertise the names of the Experts he refers to. The Commercial Public would be then in a position to judge whether they are fit for the position they take up and whether their lectures will result in any good. May I remark that the number of those who style themselves as Accountants without having any real knowledge of the art either practical or theoretical, is increasing daily! They add to their importance with number of alphabetical letters of honorary degrees acquired through influence. It should like to know how bodies like the Municipality, the Port Trust, and the City Trust, can be benefited by these lectures purely on commercial subjects.—Yours &c.,

K.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st December 1902.

1. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 3rd instant, on the Kennedy Sea face (Back Bay Baths) at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Review Order—Blues.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st December 1902.

1. Detail:—
Orderly Sergeants for this week—
No 1 Coy.—Sergt C F Spencer. Next for duty Sergt R B Lenahan.
No. 2 Coy.—Sergt G L Chard. Next for duty Sergt A H Muir.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill,
No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

3. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 6th instant at the Corps Club, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by Launch to Middle ground, Fort, for 6-in B L Guns.
Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

4. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 2 Sub-division No 1 Company:—No 579 Gr A W Scott.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st December 1902.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to any member not applying in person.
Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. "A," "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday the 4th instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

3. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday next the 2nd instant at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order Plain Clothes.

4. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Tuesday next the 2nd instant at 8-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order, Forage Caps and Side Arms Rifles will not be carried.

5. "F" and "G" Companies will parade to-day (Monday) the 1st instant at St Mary's College Grounds at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

6. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.
Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road,) London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

BRITISH comments on the significance of the Emperor William's visit to his uncle must be sought for in the English papers. As to foreign opinions we may make a few characteristic selections.

On November 7 the "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from Berlin:—A German statesman in a high position talking to me to-day about the Emperor's visit to England, expressed himself in the following terms:

It is true that the Emperor William's visit to England is due principally to his desire to congratulate his uncle King Edward on his recovery and birthday. There can be no doubt, however, that political questions will also be discussed. But most of the questions so far mentioned in the Press will not be touched on; as for instance the evacuation of Shanghai in regard to which Germany adheres to the principles recently laid down by the "Nardeutsche Allegemeine."

The recently revived controversies between the English and the German Press leave the leading circles of both countries completely untouched. If a balance is to be struck in this respect it must surely result in favour of Germany, especially when one thinks of the upheard of attacks made on Germany, the other day, by the former British Ambassador in Vienna, Sir Horace Rumbold. Generally I can only repeat that in spite of such articles, a war between England and Germany will never take place.

With regard to the above statement the Social Democratic organ, "Vorwarts," remarks:—"These reassuring utterances with regard to the improbability of war between England and Germany will hardly suffice to convince England that Germany's world policy leaves England's interests untouched."

The "Berliner Post" (Nov. 9) has a noteworthy and evidently inspired article about the Emperor William's visit to England, in which it says:—

His Majesty's journey to England has been commented on by the German and foreign Press in various ways, but the majority of writers have not come near the mark. The idea of the journey solely arose out of the congenial relations existing between the Emperor and his royal uncle. For this reason, therefore, it is devoid of the political motives which numerous papers ascribe to it. It would, however, be erroneous to go to the other extreme, and assert that the imperial journey has no political significance whatever. Sandringham, where the Emperor William and King Edward will stay, is a perfect country rest, and the intimacy which a sojourn there necessitates will give rise to confidential conversations between the two august personages. It may be assumed that these conversations will cover all foreign politics; and, as Ministers will also be present at Sandringham, they cannot be without a certain effect.

Naturally, Anglo-German relations will form a special topic of discussion. In this respect the German Emperor will greatly advance the interests of the Fatherland by dissipating the ill-humour which has arisen between English and German public opinion of late years. Of course, all hints of an Anglo-German alliance, or anything approaching it, may be consigned to the realm of fable. The improbability of such stories is self-evident; but a return of Anglo-German relations to their former condition cannot fail to be of political advantage over there, as well as here, and would in no way necessitate the subjection of German to English interests.

But it is plain to everyone who has any insight into foreign affairs that the Anglo-German relations need not stand on a colder, looser, or worse footing than the relations of France or Russia to Great Britain. Seeing that both States have no political differences at the present moment, and as they have had various intellectual interests in common for ages past, it will not be difficult to find a political "modus vivendi."

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin, in a guarded note on the tone of the German Press regarding the visit, says that:—

The comments of the English Press on his Majesty's visit are noted in some detail. Some of them are characterised as unfriendly—not, I gather, towards the person of his Majesty, which on this occasion, as always, commands due respect and admiration in England, but towards the policy of the German Government and the trend of German public opinion. In the more responsible German journals criticism in the international situation is limited, as it is doubtless in England, by a proper consideration for the circumstances of the occasion. Yet it is recognised that, entirely in accordance with numerous declarations of the German Press throughout a long period of years, and in accordance with a noteworthy speech of the Imperial Chancellor himself on the occasion of the Emperor's visit to England at the time of Queen Victoria's death, the British people, like the German nation, draw a clear distinction between the most complete personal and dynastic cordiality and the necessities of foreign policy, as well as the great currents of national tendencies and feelings. It would, perhaps, be inadvisable to record anything more at present, but it would be difficult to say less.

Cologne, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The "Cologne Gazette" has received the following from Berlin:—

The British Premier has earned great credit by decidedly refusing to enter into the fantastic inventions which the British Press has connected with the visit of the German Emperor. The British Press has sinned very much in this respect, and, judging from certain manifestations, it might be thought that its only purpose was to hold a good to the German Press in order that it might run into it. As far as Portugal is concerned, we pointed out before the Emperor's journey that the political aspects which had been attached to it were wanting in any real foundation, and as present there is no cause for any negotiation.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphed from Berlin on Nov. 11:—

The proceedings at the recent Bavarian Peasants Leagus congress at Wurzburg, where Dr. Hahn, the manager of the Agrarian League, was among the speakers, were extremely lively. Herr Memminger, a journalist, made a speech in which he said that the Emperor was the best hated man in the empire and could no longer reckon on the support of the peasantry if he persisted in his Anglophil policy. Finally, Dr. Hahn left the meeting, while Herr Memminger exclaimed, "We curse the day that the Emperor landed in England." The "Vossische Zeitung" remarks:—

"These demonstrations betray insane fanaticism, the result of years of agitation."

A Vienna comment may be cited. The "Neue Freie Presse" says:—

The Emperor William has arrived on British soil, and received a friendly welcome from the London papers. The friendliness, however, is restricted to his person; whereas, in the tone of the British Press towards Germany, the German people, and German policy, nothing is changed. The Press rejects every idea of an approach to Germany, and that in a way that would lead one to believe that the Emperor William had gone to England with the intention of offering the British Government an alliance with Germany, while all reports from Berlin as well as from London, agree that it is merely a visit of courtesy. An exception to the general tone of the English Press is to be found in the "Standard" which passes as a Government organ, and therefore tries to show some amiability in reference to Germany.

The French Press insists on seeing in the visit a momentous political incident. The London correspondents of both the "Temes" and the "Matin" have questioned a member of the Diplomatic Corps concerning the real object of the Emperor William's visit to England. According to the "Matin," he told the correspondent he believed the real object of the Emperor was to do his utmost to attenuate the animosity which has long existed between the German and English peoples.

The Diplomatist told the "Temps" correspondent that no importance should be attached to the Empert or William's stay on British soil. As for the report that he might succeed in convincing Mr. Brodrick that it was useless to reform the British Army, he affirmed, "Neither Mr. Brodrick, nor any one in England, needs to be persuaded. Now the work is over, you may be sure nothing will be reformed." After insisting that ever since his advent to the throne William II. had connected with both France and England, while seeking to incite the one against the other the Temps' informant added—"The antagonism between Germany and Great Britain is, however, based on too profound causes for all the visits in the world to alter it. The British Empire is an obstacle to all the projects of German development."

M. Alcide Ebray, in the Debats, is at pains to demonstrate that it would be extremely difficult to reconcile the interests of Germany and Great Britain. He points to the hostility of the German nation for the English, and declares that the recent manifestation, on the occasion of the visit of the Boer Generals, was more an outburst of Anglophobia than a demonstration of sympathy for the Boer cause. The writer also refers to the attitude of Germany at the present moment in connection with evacuation of Shanghai. It is Germany that puts conditions to that evacuation which are troublesome for English in the Yang-tse Valley, and which the London Government will not accept. The England people being practical will not, in the opinion of M. Ebray, allow themselves to be led to forget the general situation by simple acts of courtesy. Notwithstanding this, he believes a rapprochement between the two countries to be very difficult. He concludes by adding:—"Nevertheless, in our opinion, the other Powers would commit a great imprudence if they held it to be absolutely impossible, and permitted that idea to determine their policy towards Germany and England.

M. Henri des Houx (who is rather a notorious blagueurs pretends to know the object of the visit. It is to arrange for a partition of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa.

In connection with this matter, the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" published a telegram from The Hague, in which its correspondent relates an interview with a person from Lisbon, who, he says, is well informed on Portuguese questions. That informant pretends to know the contents of the secret clause of the Anglo-German Agreement. He says:—

The truth is that Germany will receive the northern part of Portuguese territory as far as Beira, the place so well known in the South African war as a landing station for the British troops who were to strengthen Col Plumer's position. Great Britian will receive the rest, which includes Delagoa Bay, and no doubt a very nice strip of land will thus be added to his British Majesty's Possessions in South Africa. There is still one thing unsettled, and that is whether Germany and England will buy the territory, or whether it will be occupied like Egypt. Most probably it will be bought, and this may be assumed from the speech of the Portuguese Minister of Finance who last year said that in 1903 he could reckon on an increase of revenue. However, the price for which the territory will be sold was not yet settled, but not very much will be paid for it. England is already planning extensive harbour improvements. In fact, bankers have already got money together, and are awaiting the definite settlement of the question.

Lastly, we may quote from the "Times" Paris letter of Nov. 12 in which M. Blowitz writes:—

Nothing is more irritating, or more hateful, if that expression is not too strong than the journalism which, without the slightest basis of fact, forms conjectures and draws conclusions the only real object of which is to fill a column for which nothing could otherwise be found. Here is the basis of all these schemes of wily international politics. It is impossible for a personage like the Emperor William to cross the sea to England for the sole purpose of enjoying his uncle's hospitality, shooting, fishing, planting trees, and attending religious services. Such a journey must have a political object, and the only question is whether the Emperor will delude the King of England or the King the Emperor. As, moreover, the King of Portugal is to arrive at Sandringham after King and Emperor have been putting their heads together, they will in all probability have laid a trap for poor Dom Carlos, who will not escape from it till after the abandonment to covetous England of Delagoa Bay, Lorenzo Marques, perhaps also Angola, Guinea and Mozambique—in short, almost the entire 800,000 square miles which his little State has the audacity to possess in Africa. Moreover, the diabolical Mr. Chamberlain, who is going to Africa like a proconsul with the power of organising or even disorganising everything, has approached William II. near Sandringham Church and they have conversed with eagerness—devising plans the nature of which is unknown but which must certainly be terrifying and will one day, like Mont Pelee bury entire nations under their destructive lava.

Such is really what is said, written, and perhaps thought. Yet considering that Edward VII. is the most constitutional King in the world, that even William II. may have to abandon his Tariff Bill, and that King Charles, on the eve of the supposed spoliation, attends the "Figaro" "five o'clock" and heedlessly applauds the lively entertainment there given him, one asks how the public, reading all these extravagances morning and night, does not go mad, but goes quietly on with its occupations. What is the cause of this journalistic offerve cence? Why cannot a crowned nephew visit a crowned uncle, saved by Providence a few months ago from the jaws of death? Why do not these instructors of the public admit that European Sovereigns may be sincerely anxious to clasp the hand of a monarch thus marvellously restored to his people? This is a question that may naturally be put.

Now I do not hesitate to say that all these senseless speculations are attributable to the struggle among journals of all countries to give sensational news amid a dearth of really interesting matter.

From St. Petersburg the "Times" correspondent wrote on Nov. 9:—The "Novoe Vremya" comments at some length upon the German Emperor's visit to England and its possible effects upon the relations of Germany to Great Britain and of both to Russia. Dealing with the suggested Anglo-Russian alliance, it says:—

The London Press is again engaged in discussing the merits and demerits of an alliance with Russia. In the autumn of last year this question was debated in a whole series of articles and letters published in our columns. The general impression produced by this exchange of ideas may be summarised as follows. Russia wishes to live in peace and harmony with England, but an alliance is impossible on account of the inconstant and "unfettered" policy of the British Government. Special agreements with Great Britain have generally turned out ill for the other party. None the less, now is it possible for Russia to pursue any practical policy, especially when that policy deals with world-wide interests, without coming to an agreement with England one of the few Powers which can make its voice heard in every part of the world? For this reason we should curse towards England the policy which she has everywhere pursued with the greatest skill and unscrupulousness. On the principle of "do ut des" we should ask England to enter into certain definite engagements towards us in exchange for other equally definite engagements assumed by us towards her. But as it is impossible to count upon our partner's good faith we must maintain our freedom of action and make use of it in case of need either by directly repelling British pretensions or by entering into agreements with other powers.

In discussing Anglo-German relations the "Novoe Vremya" quotes its London correspondent who has stated that a widespread feeling of apprehension prevails in England where it is feared that the German Emperor, by sheer force of personal attraction may hypnotise the British Ministry and induce them to enter into some agreement advantageous to Germany but highly prejudicial to British interests. The Russian organ takes one by one the various points where some community of interest may be supposed to exist between the two countries and appears to think that the Persian Gulf Question is likely to furnish the most interesting topic of conversation at Sandringham. It says:—

Germany is endeavouring to secure a naval station on the Persian Gulf as a terminus for the Bagdad Railway. This is in itself an encroachment on Russia's sphere of interest and the question cannot be settled in London. A separate Anglo-German agreement with regard to the Persian Gulf would be an act of open hostility towards Russia which could not be committed by power desirous of maintaining with us relations of peace and friendship. It would mean the end of peaceful rivalry in countries where the political and commercial interests of different Powers come into conflict and the beginning of an era of aggression by main force.

At the conclusion of its article the "Novoe Vremya" says that this playing in the dark is exceedingly dangerous and demands "more light."

SIR H. RUMBOLD'S ARTICLE.

Vienna, Nov. 7 (Reuter).—In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the Pan-German Deputies have given notice of an Interpellation regarding the recent publication in the "National Review" by Sir H. Rumbold, late British Ambassador in Vienna, of an article upon the policy pursued by Austria-Hungary in connection with the late war in South Africa, and the utterances attributed by the writer to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The interpellators ask whether the Premier is prepared to set the matter right.

MACEDONIA.

The St. Petersburg "Novosti" is responsible for the statement that all the Powers, with the ex

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Nov. 10, on the motion to go into Committee on the East India revenue accounts, Lord G. Hamilton said.—At the late period of the Session at which we have arrived, when it is my duty to submit the annual statement on behalf of the Indian Government, there is brought with it a certain advantage of which, I hope, I shall be able to take advantage. There seems to be a tendency of certain sections of the House, which may perhaps accurately be described as the Indian Opposition, to treat the forecasts of the Secretary of State with regard to Indian revenue with incredulity. The Secretary for India has been represented over and over again as occupying a phenomenal position, an official who is as to the state of Indian affairs up in a balloon, who has no cognisance or true appreciation of the wants of India, and that, therefore, these estimates should have no weight attached to them. Every successive year shows when we close the accounts, when the figures are known, that, if the Indian Secretary has erred at all, it is not by being too sanguine. In addition to incredulity, there has also been, as I have suggested, an element of scepticism. Of the three years to which I shall refer we have indisputable figures for two years and eight months.

Now, Sir, just let me review the finances of these three years. They are not normal years, because during the whole period there has been great distress in the western part of India, which is the richest portion of our Indian Empire. We have had very heavy disbursements to make to meet famine distress, and we have also had to meet establishment for industries. The upshot is that, after meeting all expenditure, we have realized a surplus of £8,300,000. We have during that interval spent 20 millions sterling upon railroads, and two millions sterling upon irrigation, and we have, in addition, established a special gold fund for the purpose of giving stability to exchange, of which no less than £3,600,000 is invested here in Consols in the name of the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) I think all must admit, even my most prejudiced critics, that these are remarkable financial results to achieve (cheers), and they are the more remarkable if we throw back our recollections to what were the conditions of Indian finance at the time when the Crown took over the territories of the East India Company.

CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

Now, Sir, it is asserted that, even if the results of our financial system are satisfactory on paper, they have been achieved at terrible cost to the population on whom that system has been imposed; that the population under our rule in India has been slowly bled to death, and is steadily deteriorating from material prosperity. On these assertions, which are frequently made, I have only two observations to make. The first is that if a man's income year by year increases, nobody can contend that by that process he is getting poorer. The second is that if, under any system of taxation imposed on a community, the taxation remains steady and the proceeds of this taxation year by year increase, it is universally accepted as evidence that the burden of taxation is lightening and not pressing heavier on the communities who bear it. But, whilst I deny—as a grotesque libel—the statement that the masses of those under our rule in India have gone back in material prosperity, I admit readily that India is a very poor country (hear, hear), that there are dense masses of poverty located there, that the partition between the ordinary wage of the coolie and the indirect is very very thin, and that their general standard of life and comfort is far below that of European nations. And I admit that, not from over assessment, but from certain mistakes which I think have been associated with our land assessment, there is a great increase in the indebtedness of the cultivating classes (hear, hear); and therefore these facts always should be present to us when we consider the financial system in India. I propose to-night to indulge in the somewhat prosaic ordeal of taking each great head of taxation and estimating what its future probabilities will be, placing these against the same probabilities of expenditure in order that we may be able to form some opinion of what the future prospects of Indian finance and of the Indian taxpayers may be.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The first big item of revenue with which I will deal is that relating to Customs. Now there has been a steady growth of the Customs revenue, and that growth has been associated with the articles which the poorer classes in India consume. The external trade during the year 1900-1901 reached the highest figures known. The imports were 6 per cent. in excess of those of any preceding year, and the exports were 8 1-2 per cent. in excess of any previously recorded figures. I quite admit that the external trade of India bears nothing like the same relation to the internal trade as the relation between the external trade and internal trade of this country—the vast mass of the population are not affected by it. Still, large numbers of the community are engaged in it, and so far as it affects them any substantial increase is conclusive evidence of increase both in their power of production and their power of consumption. At the commencement of the decade 1890-91 the total external trade was £130,000,000. Ten years later those figures advanced to £183,000,000, showing an increase of £53,000,000 during this period. I think, therefore, we may look upon Customs as an absolutely stable and increasing source of revenue, unless some alteration is made in the rate, it is certain over a series of years to give us a successive series of increases.

RAILWAYS.

I now come to railroads. For many years the railway system in India was worked at a loss to the revenue, but during the last three years there has been a remarkable development in the receipts, so that we may confidently rely in the future upon its being a rapidly increasing source of income. In 1891 our railways had an open mileage of 17,360 miles and the capital associated with this open mileage was £151,000,000. Ten years later the open mileage had reached 25,300 miles and the capital £225,000,000, inasmuch as the earlier railways were laid through the richer and more densely populated parts of India, while the latter traversed the poorer districts, and many of them were promoted quite as much for military as for other reasons, it might be supposed that the return on the larger mileage and expenditure would be less than on the smaller. But such is not the case. Whereas, in the earlier period, there was a loss of £458,000 (including interest), in the latter period there was a profit of £795,000. But that figure does not convey a full sense of the difference. The Indian Government have the option—which in almost every case has been exercised—of purchasing all the old guaranteed railways at certain periods by terminable annuities, which carry with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. Those annuities have not now to run for a longer period than 50 years, and the whole of this sinking fund is charged annually against the ordinary railway revenue account. So that there is silently at work a sinking fund which will automatically bring into the possession of the Indian Government, 50 years hence, a magnificent property valued at £30,000,000 or £40,000,000, and the whole revenue annually derived from it will go to the Indian Exchequer. The Indian Government have been compelled themselves to construct, either in the shape of a guarantee or directly, nearly all the railroads existing in India, and they annually devote a sum, which varies, from revenue to the construction of these railways. The process which takes place is that each year the amount devoted from revenue to the construction of reproductive railways is deducted from the permanent debt and transferred to the capital account of the railway. So there is constantly going on a two-fold process—the reduction of capital which is nonproductive, and the increase of capital which is productive. The result has been very remarkable during the last ten years; because, although the capital of the productive debt has largely increased, the receipts are so great that they far more than counter-balance the increased interest which has to be paid on the larger capital. Taking again the same period, I find at the commencement (1891) that the service of non-productive debt was at £2,450,000 and in ten years it had been diminished to £1,487,000. The charge on capital for productive debt at the commencement of the period was £1,550,000. At the close of the period it gave a profit of £800,000. The result is, therefore, that taking the charge for non-productive and productive debt during these ten years, the Indian Government have improved their position by a reduction of the general charge on the Indian revenue of £3,323,000. This is an item which I will ask the House to consider in connexion with the growth of the general expenditure of the Indian Government. It shows that we can count on the Indian railways producing an increasing source of income for years to come.

LAND REVENUE.

I turn to what is the most important source of revenue at the disposal of the Indian Government—namely, the land revenue. The Indian Government have the right of landlord over all the land of India, and from time immemorial it has been the practice of whatever Government is in existence in India to exact on behalf of that right a certain proportion of the produce of the land, no matter what the form of ownership or occupation may be. I believe there is not a single form of ownership or of land occupation which is in existence throughout the world, and which does not in some shape find a reproduction in India. Consequently it has been impossible to lay down any very general principle in the same formula as to the proportion of produce which, under all these varying forms of tenure, the Government should be entitled to obtain. Upon the moderation and the equitable enforcement of our land assessment depends the development and progress of the cultivators of the soil, who certainly constitute the overwhelming proportion of the population of India, and upon whose contentment and prosperity to a large extent depends the stability of our rule in India. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that our assessments are moderate in themselves and that our method of enforcing them is equitable. During the protracted period of distress and drought through which the country has passed, doubts were expressed in certain quarters as to the equitable nature of these assessments; and a certain gentleman, Mr. Romesh Dutt, stated the proposition that the primary cause of distress and famine in India was not want of rain, but over-assessment on the part of the Indian Government. This expression of opinion took shape finally in a series of letters written by Mr. Romesh Dutt and addressed to myself and the Viceroy. Several gentlemen interested in the question of land tenure also wrote on the subject. Mr. Romesh Dutt not only denounced the assessments which the Government had imposed but also suggested what he thought would be an equitable settlement, and a scale which in future the Government should exact. Lord Curzon, with characteristic promptitude, at once took up the challenge. The question has always been under the consideration of the local government; and after consultation with them Lord Curzon issued a singularly able and lucid resolution in the first month of this years which dealt fully with the various contentions advanced; and he showed conclusively that the allegations as to over-assessment were quite unreasonable; and that if the Government accepted Mr. Romesh Dutt's own estimate of what was just, the assessment in many parts of India would have to be doubled. But the Viceroy, while proving the moderation of the assessments, very wisely associated in the resolution a statement with regard to certain principles which had been always in operation, but not universally. He expressed the strong desire of the Indian Government in favour of long-term settlements, and against sudden and great enhancements; and dealt with the principle of assessing improvements. But if it were true that assessments were not too high, it may also be asserted that in some parts of the country they were too rigidly enforced; that there was not sufficient elasticity in the methods by which they were collected. Therefore, Lord Curzon expressed, on behalf of the Indian Government the desirability of a more elastic policy of revision and collection; so that, wherever local deterioration could be shown, remission should not be to the individual, but general to the whole district. The Government of Bombay, which is the part which has most suffered from distress, are about to introduce a Bill for the purpose of giving effect to this idea.

THE CULTIVATOR'S INDEBTEDNESS.

The unpleasant feature connected with our system of land assessment is undoubtedly the increase in the indebtedness of the cultivator. There was an idea prevalent amongst certain very distinguished Indian administrators that the great object of land assessment should be, not only to be equitable in the amount levied, but to be rigid in the enforcement of the assessment. It was thought that it would teach the cultivator thrift and economy, and if it was assumed that, if he were unable to pay, he would probably be brought out by a better cultivator and that thus under this process of rigid enforcement, you would develop a stronger and stronger race of cultivators. They were further of opinion that it was most advantageous that the cultivator should have full opportunities of obtaining assistance in the cultivation of his land. The result has not been satisfactory. The money lenders have come in and have given such facilities to each individual cultivator in consequence of the lowness of assessment to borrow that they have in many cases so fully availed themselves of it as to be absolutely in the hands of those from whom they have borrowed. We have established a system of Courts by which the money-lender has increased facilities of obtaining the repayment of money advanced; and the consequence has been that so far from bringing capital into agriculture, they have become absolute master of certain parts of India, of the holdings as well as the persons of those who cultivate it. Therefore, I think that, whatever the moral we draw, we should not be too hasty in introducing into India ideas and principles which although they work very well all here may not necessarily bear the same fruit when the surrounding conditions are entirely different. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Camborne in the last speech he made laid stress on the advisability of providing some system of conciliation by which the creditor, the debtor, and official might meet, and some equitable arrangement might be arrived at by which the cultivator might be free from the load of debt. Mr. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner of one of the districts which has suffered during the recent visitations of drought, has put in practice this idea, and the results have been extraordinarily satisfactory. He made a speech not long ago to those engaged in this work—to the officer in charge, to the creditors, and to the landlords and the tenants. I have no the document with me, but the purport is this—that a very large amount of debt had voluntarily been remitted, and that there was no friction or controversy between the landlord and tenant. The conclusion he has arrived at is this—a sound one—if the Government show a spirit of generosity in not enforcing during bad times land assessments, probably those to whom the cultivators are otherwise indebted will follow the example thus shown. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Caine (Cornwall, Camborne)—Will the noble Lord lay the paper on the table?

(To be concluded.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	6	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	5	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	9	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	13
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	18
Total	24	25	141
Same date last year	42	23	121

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	6	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	19	16	91
Total plague deaths to date	121 319	100 810	
Same date last year	38	24	127

At least one ecclesiastical trial is to come on soon and it seems as if the Archbishop of Canterbury had the materials ready to hand for another sensational prosecution. In the course of certain Chancery proceedings it was declared that in certain waxworks show the head of the Archbishop of Canterbury was placed upon the body of Charles Peace, while in another case Napoleon was shown as taking part in the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. There can be no libel of Napoleon or of Mary Queen of Scots; and it is doubtful if Charles Peace, were he still among us, could show that his reputation had been injured by the misplaced attachment in question. Any Archbishop's head, indeed, would be a considerable improvement on that noted criminal's own mattoid cephalic development. But the Archbishop of Canterbury surely has a good cause of complaint. Charles was probably represented in process of being hanged, or else of doing something which involved the risk of that penalty; and the Archbishop's venerable head must have looked absolutely indecent on his shoulders. Some visitor to the show ought to have taken the matter into his own hands, and rectified the mistake; as the young man did in the case of Artemus Ward's waxworks at Utica. This enthusiast no sooner caught sight of the model of Judas Iscariot, than he sprang upon it and felled it to the ground. The genial showman explained that it was only "a figger." The young man answered that it made no difference. "I'll learn him," he continued, "that he can't show his face in Utiky—not by a darn sight." With which remark, says Mr. Ward, "he kaved in Judassis hed."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

ARRIVAL AT SHORNCLIFFE.

THE German Emperor arrived in England early on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, on a private visit to the King at Sandringham. He made the North Sea passage on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which was escorted by a German cruiser and torpedo-boat destroyer, and reached the Mouse lightship just as day broke, and some two hours before the anticipated time. Here a halt was called, H.M.S. Anson being in attendance, and it was after seven o'clock before the Hohenzollern again got under way up the river. The spectacle was a very pretty one as the Hohenzollern and her attendant craft, escorted by half a dozen torpedo-boat destroyers, three on either side, swung round from the Nore into Sheerness Harbour. The Hohenzollern flew the Union Jack at the main-mast immediately above the German Imperial Standard, and drew up alongside the pier just before eight o'clock. The Kaiser was at once discovered walking the promenade deck in company with one of his officers. Beneath a large cloak he was wearing the undress uniform of a British admiral. The official party of welcome had arrived by train from Charing Cross, and soon after the Hohenzollern was berthed Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, went aboard and entered into conversation with his Imperial Majesty, who continued to pace the deck. After a number of presentations a move was made below to breakfast. When, about half-past nine, the Imperial party reappeared the Emperor had exchanged his naval uniform for that of colonel of the 1st Royal Dragoons. By this time the sunny aspect of the early morning had entirely changed. Half a gale had sprung up from the south west, and the sky was obscured by heavy drifting clouds. The Emperor landed, however, before the rain fell. As he left the Hohenzollern the crew of the yacht raised a lusty cheer for their imperial master, who gravely saluted, and shook hands with the commanding officer before crossing over to the waiting train that was to take him to Shorncliffe.

When at half-past 11 the Emperor reached Shorncliffe it was to encounter blinding rain. His Imperial Majesty was met at Shorncliffe Station by Lord Roberts, General Sir Evelyn Wood, Major-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, and a group of red-robed civic dignitaries, the latter presenting two welcomes—one from Folkestone and one from Sandgate. The Kaiser's thanks for these welcomes were brief. He first turned to one party with a "Thank you so much," and then to the other, saying, "Thank you very much for coming so far to see me." Passing quickly out, the Kaiser got into his saddle smartly and spurred his great white charger—the one that bore him all through Palestine and at Queen Victoria's funeral—into the front rank.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST ROYAL DRAGOONS.

Major-Gen. Frank Russell, honorary colonel of the Royals, who was formerly British Military Attache in Berlin, waited for the Kaiser upon the borders of the plain. When the Emperor saw him he rode forward by himself, and with great eagerness and marked pleasure leaned far out of his saddle to grip and hold for some few moments Major-Gen. Russell's hand. Then he moved over to the saluting-point base, remaining with his white-gloved hand to his helmet while the band played "God Save the King." Next he rode with all his cavalcade down the ranks, after which the squadrons and the band passed the Emperor at the walk. The gallop and the trot were perforce abandoned, for the turf had been rain-beaten till it was as slippery as glass. Without further ceremony the three squadrons formed a hollow square, the Emperor and the officers who rode with him forming the fourth side.

Then in the searing wind which partially drowned his voice, he spoke as follows:—

Royals,—It has given me great pleasure to inspect you here to-day, the first time since your late Queen, my beloved grandmother, whose death I lamented with you, did me the honour of conferring upon me the honorary colonelcy of this regiment.

I congratulate you on your return home after a long spell of arduous duty well done for the honour of your King and your country.

I congratulate you on your splendid appearance on parade, and on the faultless manner of your march past, which once more showed the fine style the Royals are so well known for.

It is thanks to the kind consideration of his Majesty the King, that I am enabled to inspect you to-day, and I am unable to proffer my thanks to his Majesty in a more appropriate manner than by calling for three cheers for his Majesty King Edward VII.

Taking their time from the Kaiser, the regiment responded lustily to this call, and then, when they had cheered the Emperor himself, they rode back to stables, while the royal guest crossed the plain, dismounting hard by the entrance to the officers mess, where he partook of lunch. At mess the Emperor overrode all precedence, insisting that an officer of the Royals should sit on either side of him. During the proposing of the toasts which followed luncheon Lord Basing spoke of the splendid contribution made by the Kaiser towards the wives and children of the men of the Royals who went on active service.

To this the Kaiser, speaking with feeling, said:—Let me once more assure you how great a pleasure this day has given me. I am extremely honoured and very pleased to hear the sum that was devoted to the wives and children of the Dragoons who departed to the war has done so much good and I think the best way of marking this day in the history of the regiment is by adding another sum to it, in the hope that it may do an equal amount of good. For the rest, gentlemen, I ask you to give three of your heartiest cheers for the regiment.

The cheers that followed brought this pleasant little function to an end. The Kaiser now entered one of the King's landaus and drove down the hill, attended by Lord Roberts and Lord Basing and many officers of the Royals to the station. The train reached Liverpool Street at 3-32. There was a great crowd at the station, but would-be sightseers were disappointed, for barriers prevented them getting a view of his Imperial Majesty. After the train had resumed its journey to Wolferton the Kaiser changed his clothes for the fourth time, so, that when he stepped out to meet King Edward he was wearing a frock coat and silk hat.

THE KAISER AND KING EDWARD.

No meeting of two intimate friends after a long separation could have been more cordial or sincere than the greeting of the two monarchs. They shook hands heartily and embraced each other with marked affection. After saluting the Prince of Wales the Kaiser entered into eager conversation with the King. They left the platform immediately and were driven to the hall. Police sentries were posted at intervals along the road. On arrival at Sandringham the Queen and her two daughters gave their imperial visitor a cordial welcome.

The royal dinner party included their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Victoria, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, the Earl of Clarendon, Field-Marshal the Earl Roberts and the Countess Roberts, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, the Right Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, his Excellency Count von Eulenburg, his Excellency General von Plessen, Dr. Liberg, the Viscount Churchill, Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. C. Legge, the Lady Suffield, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, General the Right Hon. Sir Digton Probyn, the Lord Knollys, the Lord Farquhar, Major Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, Col. A. Davidson, the Lord Marcus Beresford, Capt. Viscount Crichton, Sir Francis Laking, Sir Frederick Treves, Capt. Welch, R. N., and Chivalier De Martino.

AT SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.

On Sunday, the King's birthday, at Sandringham, there was an eager crowd to watch the royal party go to Church. The Queen drove up in an omnibus, accompanied by Princess Charles of Denmark, Mrs. Chamberlain, Lady Roberts, and other ladies of the house party. Her Majesty, who wore a lavender dress, mauve cape, and sable boa, walked up the slanting gravel path with the Prince of Wales, who had come across from York Cottage, by her side. Mrs. Chamberlain and Princess Charles wore blue costumes. Lord Roberts, Mr. Brodrick, and Sir Dighton Probyn entered the fane at the same time.

THE first number of Mr. O'Connor's new paper appeared on Nov. 14 and we imagine that the first impressions concerning it will be generally of a very favourable character. Like the title, many of the contents have a personal flavour. They start off with the Editor's old and once well-known article "The Book of the Week," the topic in the present number being "The Tragedy of George Eliot." Then we have "T.P. in His Anecdotage"—a rather happy heading, by the way—and "Literature the Consoler," some personal reminiscences concerning books, also by the Editor. Indeed, many of the contents are literary, as may be gathered from such titles as "Books and Their Writers," extracts from different authors; "Cameos from the Classics"; "James Martineau the Man," a review of Martineau's "Life," just out; and so on. Fiction finds a prominent place, the number containing the opening chapters of "Stella Fregelius," a new story by Mr. H. Rider Haggard. There is also the first of a series of short tales by David Christie Murray. Sir Leslie Stephen, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, Mr. C. K. Shorter, and Mr. C. Lewis Hind give some particulars of the Books of their Childhood, and there are many other attractive "bits" of a miscellaneous character. Altogether, "T. P.'s Weekly" is bright and eminently readable.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A preliminary report on the series of balloon ascents during April, May, and June, in which France, Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary took part, has just been issued by Dr. H. Hergesell, President of the International Aeronautical Committee. The following were the greatest altitudes attained by the unmanned balloons: April 3, Ittaville (near Paris), 14,260 metres, minimum temperature—60.7 deg. C., temperature at starting 7deg. May 1, Berlin, 19,564 m., lowest reading—58.5deg., on ground 6.8 deg. June 5, Berlin, 16,750 m.,—58.2 deg., 18.4 deg. Vienna, 10,460 m.,—62.8 deg., 15 deg. The greatest heights attained by manned balloons were in ascents from Berlin. In June Dr. Berson and Professor Pelazo, of Rome reached a height of 5,936 metres—over 19,000 feet, at which a temperature was registered of —18.9deg.

It is known that a great current of wind, called by weather experts the anti-trade, flows directly over the trades, but in an opposite direction. The trade winds blow from the east, and are supposed to push along the great stream of water known as the equatorial current. But above these blows the anti-trade wind from west to east. It varies its direction slightly during the months of the year, and has a great influence on general weather conditions, and it is thought that if its movements could be known as accurately as those of the trades, weather prognostications would be more certain. With a view to obtaining this knowledge, Professor A. Rotch, Director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, proposes, according to the American papers, to explore the upper regions of the air above the equator by means of kites and balloons raised from ocean steamers. The importance of this matter is well recognised by meteorologists, and a method of exploration was discussed by the International Aeronautical Committee at the recent meeting at Berlin.

Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, the new President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, dealt with a wide range of subjects in his address before that body a few week ago. None of his remarks, however, were listened to with greater interest than those in which he emphasised the value of purely scientific studies to the engineer. There was, he said, no branch of natural knowledge which might not be studied with advantage by them. Facts observed which seemed trivial in themselves might lead to much. Reaumur it was who first suggested that wood-fibre should be used for making paper, and he was led to do so from observing the structure of wasps' nests. Out of that observed fact a great industry had grown which threatened to tax the forest supplies of the world. If M. Maurice Levy's view that from the study of celestial mechanics was derived later general mechanics was to be accepted, then all our progress had come from the study of what was useless at the time it was studied. Mr Hawkshaw is of opinion in this connection that the number of optional subjects in the examinations might with advantage be increased.

At the present moment a committee to inquire into British forestry is sitting, and this lends particular interest to some remarks of Mr. Hawkshaw's, who has for the last thirty years had much practical experience in planting in this country and also in growing and converting timber in Norway. Mr. Hawkshaw pointed out that in this country we had less area under forest than any other country in Europe, except Portugal, and that our timber imports were in weight more than half the total timber imports of the timber importing countries of Europe. He declared that Great Britain was the most backward of all civilised nations in recognising the necessity of action with regard to forest resources. Let us hope the committee will do something to remove this reproach.

The Royal Societies' Club may be congratulated on having secured Mr. Harry de Windt as a lecturer. The famous traveller will hold forth to the members of the club and their friends in the new salon of the club whose house is in St. James's-street, on Thursday evening, Novembeg 20. The lectures at the club are not very numerous and the lecturer must have accomplished something very special before being honoured by an invitation of the club.

In connection with the danger of lead-poisoning by drinking water Dr. Clowes, chemist to the London County Council, has conducted a series of experiments with a view to establishing the facts. He finds, according to an account given in the current issue of "Engineering," that large sheets of very pure commercial lead were not acted upon by distilled water in a vacuum, nor in an atmosphere of hydrogen; at any rate, the action due probably to the last traces of oxygen, was infinitesimal. But supply waters always contain oxygen and also other gases. Of these gases, oxygen when alone present attacks the lead worst; carbon dioxide has a very slight effect. The corrosion of the lead is hence primarily due to oxygen; the carbon dioxide acts in the second place by forming a carbonate with the oxide first produced. The action is rapid at first, and a white deposit is formed, while some lead passes in solution the deposit is some hydroxy-carbonate of variable composition. It has been suggested that the presence of bacteria was required to start the attack or would hasten it; but lead heated to redness corroded as quickly in water which had long been kept boiling as under ordinary conditions. These experiments demonstrated, however, the inhibitory influence of certain salts in the water. When water is distilled with the aid of a glass condenser tube some silicate passes into the distillate, and this silicate protects the lead against corrosion.

Fears have lately been expressed for the safety of the many beautiful specimens of ancient glass which adorn our cathedrals owing to a process which in the case of rocks is known as "weathering." Glass, however, has its own way of showing the effects of the various meteoric agencies. Some idea of what takes place may be gathered from the writings of Sir David Brewster and others. What has been called the "disease" of glass first shows itself in the appearance of iridescent films, which are really due to decomposition. These are sometimes circular, and sometimes assume other forms, and may be observed not on ancient glass only, but also on some of recent date. It is most often within the area marked by these films that what is known as devitrification sets in. The glass becomes less and less transparent, and finally quite opaque. At the same time it becomes very much more brittle, and in some cases may split along the lines of the films or even crumble on being touched, as in the case lately reported from York.

The Committee of the Royal Society have had under consideration the establishment of an association for the study on an international scale of earthquakes, and some definite action in the matter is likely to be taken shortly. There are at the present time in various parts of the globe thirty-eight seismographs of the type recommended by the Seismological Investigation Committee of the British Association, one of the most recent being that established at Wellington, in New Zealand. Mr. Hogben, who is in charge there, is by the way inclined to the opinion that many of his records of earthquakes refer to disturbances originating in the Antarctic regions.

The stenodactyle of M. Lafauvie, 29, Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Paris, is a typewriting machine for shorthand or phonetic writing which may be useful to reporters. It writes, or prints, not letters but syllables, and has no concern with spelling or punctuation, at a speed of 200 words a minute, if required, whereas the ordinary type writer does about 70 words to dictation.

The stenodactyle is mechanically simple. It has ten keys, five for each hand, the left hand for consonants, the right for vowels, and both are played together. The keys are numbered, and each number corresponds to a vowel or consonant, so that a syllable or sound is written by playing the keys which form it. The machine is expected to economise time in many ways. Being small and light it can easily be carried about. Now only journalists and authors but business men may find it useful. The telephone service may also use it for making written copies of messages, and the blind may profit by it. Perhaps, too, it will become a means of establishing a universal system of stenography.

The "Zeitschrift fur Spiritusindustrie" publishes a method of Dr Lange by which a yeast producing fermentation and alcohol can be prepared from lactic acid. In the production of artificial yeast for distilleries the acidification caused by secondary fermentations can be replaced by adding lactic acid, not pure, but containing butyric acid. Experiments made under the auspices of German distillers show that even up to 30 per cent. of butyric acid may be added with advantage to the yeast. It diminishes the activity of the cells of the yeast, but, on the other hand, its antiseptic qualities destroy organisms which trouble fermentation. It improves the yield of alcohol.

THE army cup this year has been carried off by Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, whose Granite, II (9st. 7lb.) defeated Captain Sloan Stanley's For Ever (10st. 4lb.), with Duldul 3rd and Active 4th. The race brought out a fine field of seventeen starters.

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7,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

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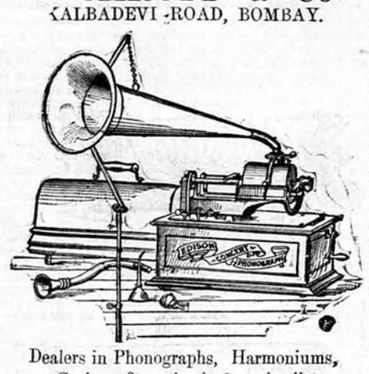

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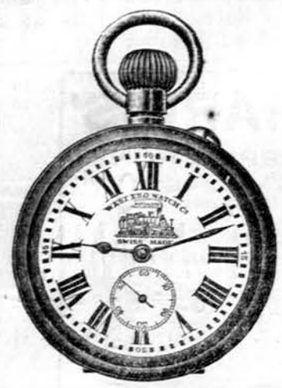

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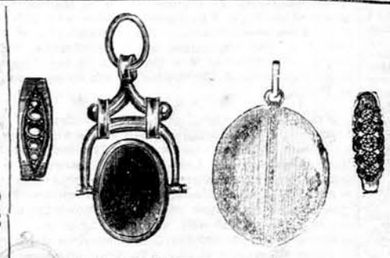

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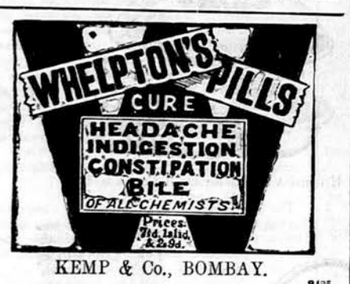

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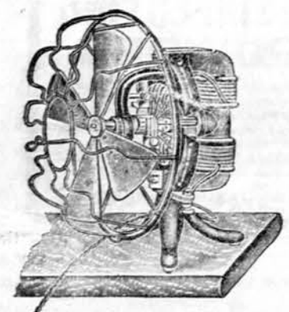

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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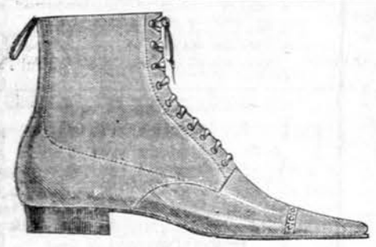

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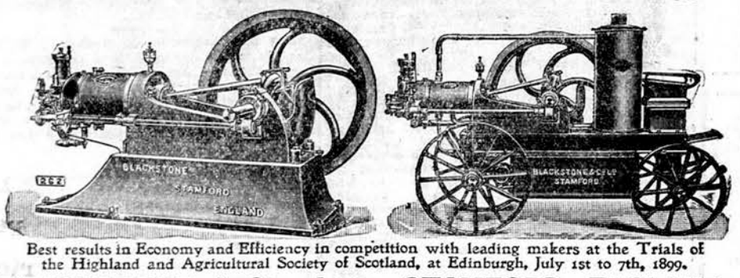

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

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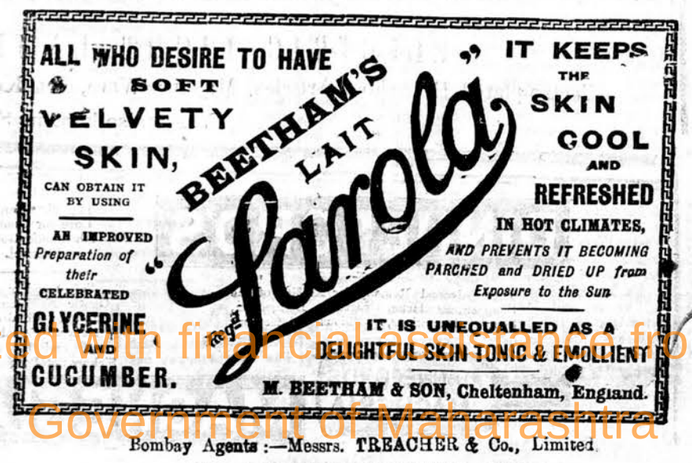
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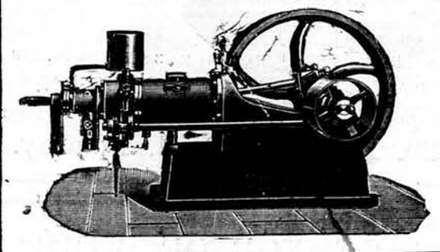

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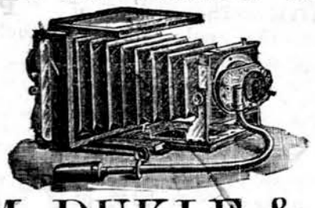

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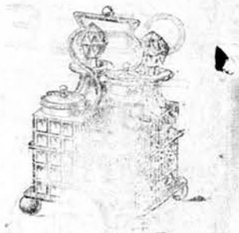
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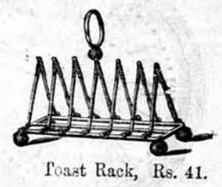
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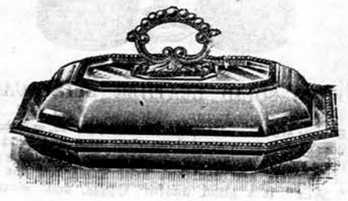
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1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

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1 " " 21
1½ " " 29

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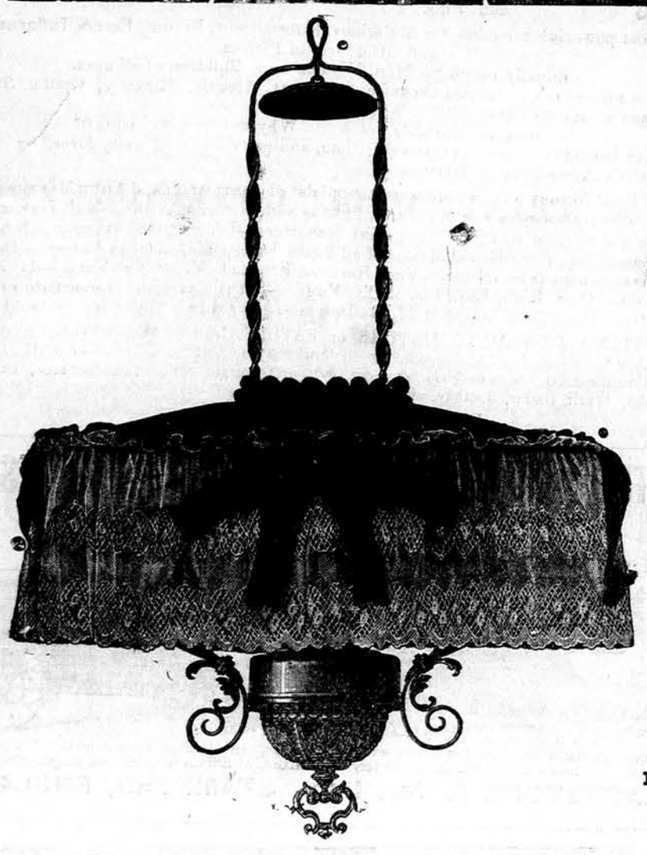

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co,